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Fruits, Trees and Flowers

WILD BROS. NURSERY CO.

The Sarcoxie Nurseries
(Established 1875)

SARCOXIE,

- MISSOURI

How to Order

JUST tell us what you want in any way that suits you best. Make a list of the varieties you want, give number of each, size and price, and tell us whether you wish shipment by freight or express, or wish us to ship as we think best. Nursery stock takes a special rate by express, 20 to 33% less than merchandise rate, and when shipment is not heavy, we recommend express. If you wish shipment at some special date, tell us. If they can conveniently be obtained, remit by Money Order or Bank Draft, payable to Wild Bros. Nursery Co., these forms of remittance being at our risk. Goods sent C. O. D. when half the amount is sent with order.

DON'T FORGET to write name and postoffice plainly, and if freight or express office is different from postoffice, tell us.

About Substitution

When this catalog is printed we are prepared to accept orders for all varieties quoted, but as it is impossible to foresee the demand some varieties become exhausted, particularly late in the season. Often a similar variety can be sent that will be equally satisfactory, and frequently customers prefer it rather than lose a year in planting. If you do not wish us to do so, write "No Substitution" on order. We prefer that you tell us whether you wish us to substitute in case the supply of any varieties is exhausted; otherwise we are obliged to use our judgment. Substitution, as we use the word, means simply that one variety is sent in place of another, correctly labeled with the name of the variety sent. For example, if Mayflower peach was sent in place of Alexander, it would be labeled Mayflower.

TERMS

The prices in this list are under the following conditions and for cash with order.

As an accomodation, orders from known, responsible, prompt paying customers will be accepted during shipping season and forwarded to be paid for promptly on receipt of invoice. Parties unknown or with whom we have had no credit transactions, please send cash or references; references delays shipment a few days. Stock ordered reserved for future shipment should be accompanied with at least one-third the price, balance when shipping date arrives.

ORDERS ARE ACCEPTED Only upon condition that they shall be void should injury befall the stock from frost, hail, storm, fire, or other causes beyond our control. Orders placed early in the season, before full growth and maturity of the stock, are necessarily entered subject to conditions being favorable to produce the require quantity of the grade called for.

QUANTITIES Five of a variety at the 10 rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate; 500 or over of a variety at the 1,000 rate; less than 5 of a variety at the each rate. This does not mean, as an illustration, that 20 peach, 10 apple, 20 cherry, would be charged at the 100 rate. To secure 100 rate it is necessary to order 50 trees or plants of a variety, unless otherwise noted.

GRADING OF SIZES We grade carefully, in some cases by caliper, in others by height; when by both, caliper governs and height is approximate. The lower number is included, the higher number excluded; for example, a grade of 4 to 5 feet includes those trees ranging from 4 up to 5 feet. Should the grade ordered be exhausted, we fill in a larger or smaller grade, charging for the grade sent, unless otherwise instructed. Please state preference.

INSPECTION Copy of certificate of inspection on shipping tag with each shipment.

FUMIGATION Will be done when requested, or when your state requires it.

GUARANTEE While we exercise great care and diligence to have our varieties true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any that may prove otherwise, without charge, or refund the amount paid for same, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that this covers the full extent of our guarantee or responsibility.

There are so many conditions over which we have no control—many which no one can control—that it is impossible to guarantee stock to live, success or failure depending largely on climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. Occasionally we learn of nurseries who do, but it will be found that the prices more than cover the risk run.

While we cannot assume the risks and expense of transportation, such being beyond our control, if notified in case of delay in transit, we will use our efforts to trace the shipment and hurry it up.

CLAIMS For shortage, deductions, or errors, must be made promptly on receipt of goods. It is possible for occasional errors to occur in the many details incident to our business, and we cannot correct them unless you tell us. Each man who helps fill an order checks for his part, and the packers record their part. Write us just what you received and what the error is, as we want to locate the cause and guard against its repetition. Adjustments are easy while the details are fresh in mind, and it is only reasonable that we should require a prompt report. Our customers will assist us in guarding against errors, if they will forward their orders as early as convenient.

This List Abrogates prices quoted in all former issues of same.

Wild Bros. Nursery Co.,

Sarcoxie, Mo.

Quality and Price

WITH no class of goods is quality more important. You plant a tree looking forward to a reward in pleasure and profit for years to come. You want a tree well grown, healthy, vigorous, and true to name—price is secondary. Cheapness consists not in what you pay, but in what you get for what you pay. An unusually high price is not necessarily an indication of high quality,—there may be excessive selling expenses. Yet there is a price below which a first class tree cannot be grown.

We make quality and reliability the first consideration. We give the propagation great care, for which we maintain extensive stock blocks. We cultivate frequently, carefully and thoroughly. This with our location on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain range, an elevation about 800 feet above St. Louis, our soil and climate, produces a healthy, vigorous, but not forced growth, a tree that is not soft and spongy, but well matured, adapted to North, South, East and West.

Our brick Packing and Cool Storage Building is specially constructed, and equipped with a lighting and water system, which enables us to care for and handle nursery stock in the best possible manner. Special attention is given to careful, thorough packing, as light as is consistent with safety, yet not "skimpy," keeping in view the distance the goods are to travel. We ship long distances, even to foreign countries, with perfect safety.

We employ no agents. When purchasing of us you deal direct with the nursery and pay no agents commissions or other excessive selling expenses, hence our moderate prices. On this basis we solicty your business.

Fall Planting

The spring planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is necessarily omitted or postponed. In the fall there is an abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work therefore can frequently be done more satisfactorily than in the spring.

The once prevalent notion that fall planting is not advantageous has proven to be erroneous, and, with the exception of a few varieties of evergreens, almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the autumn, except in regions where the winters are exceptionally severe, or in exposed situations, in which cases spring planting is necessary.

Plant as early after the first killing frost as the trees become thoroughly dormant, thereby avoiding delay until the spring months. In a climate like this, where the severe cold is often broken, trees planted in November or December will before spring have formed new rootlets and will grow off more rapidly when the spring growth begins. Trees can be planted up till May, but the success is rendered less certain than if planting is done in fall or early spring.

Order as early as you can tell what you will need, so the stock can be reserved for you. Shipment can be made at almost any time desired during the

SHIPPING SEASON

which usually commences in early October (Peonies in Sept.) continuing until December; for spring from open ground about Feb. 10, often earlier. For the West and South we pack and ship in mild weather all winter.

Apple Trees



THE first fruit in importance is the apple. It is unsurpassed as an article of food and commerce. The varieties to be chosen is governed largely by the use. The home orchard should contain both "cooking" and "eating" varieties. By making a judicious selection a constant succession of fresh apples may be had from early summer till spring, or almost till apples come again. And a moderate home orchard will supply an abundance.

The apple grows best in a deep, rich soil, such as would produce good corn or potatoes. Almost any soil that is not wet can be used for orchard; if hilly, no matter. In fact, the rough, hilly portions of the farm are usually well adapted to fruit and may be made one of the most profitable parts. Preparation of the soil consists mainly in deep, thorough plowing, harrowing and leveling. Plant 20 to 30 feet apart, preferably 30. The first few years a crop of small fruits, strawberries or vegetables may be grown between, not in, the rows.

Our soil does not force a quick, rank growth, therefore we do not get the same height tree at one year as is grown in the rich bottom lands, but our trees mature better and our customers tell us they grow off better in the spring, which is of more importance than height at planting time.

Prices of Apple Trees—Standard Varieties

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, 2 year, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, 11-16 in. cal. and up, branched	\$0.25	\$2.25	\$20.00
Extra size, 2 year, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. and up, branched .....	.20	1.75	16.00
Standard size, 2 year, 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. cal. branched .....	.15	1.25	11.00
Medium size, 2 year, 3 to 4 ft. more or less branched.....	.12	1.00	7.50
Light size, 2 year, 2 to 3 ft., little if any branched.....	.10	.50	4.50
Extra size, 1 year, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and up, not branched.....	.15	1.25	10.00
Standard size, 1 year, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., not branched .....	.13	1.00	7.50

*** Varieties marked *** 2¢ each higher than above prices.

*** Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.**

Summer Apples

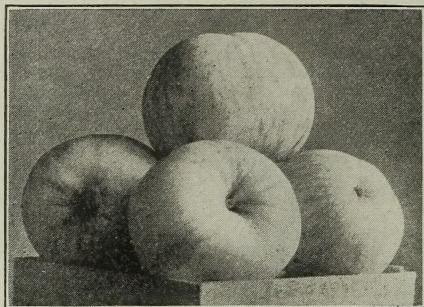
Benoni—Medium, roundish, deep red on rich yellow in broken stripes; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, of best quality; valuable for dessert or market; early to mid-July.

Duchess of Oldenburg—Large, red and yellow striped; juicy, rather acid, good; valuable for kitchen and market; vigorous, hardy, early, abundant bearer; July 15-August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large; bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, rich sub-acid; productive; June 20-July 10.

Early Ripe.—Medium size, roundish-oblate, broadly ribbed; yellowish-green; sub-acid; good cooking apple; midseason; bears young.

Golden Sweet.—Above medium; pale yellow; flesh tender, sweet, rich, excellent; latter July.



LIVLAND RASPBERRY.

Jeffries.—Medium, striped, splashed and marbled red; flesh tender, very juicy, mild sub-acid; delicious; excellent home orchard; Aug.-Sept.; comes into bearing rather early.

Livland Raspberry.—Medium, roundish-conic, beautifully colored, waxy white striped, shaded and marbled light crimson; flesh white tinted pink, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, almost sweet; fine; about with or a little later than Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety, very hardy, a young bearer, resistant to blight, and suitable for the north as well as south. Ideal for home use and marketing in baskets or boxes, and is rapidly taking the front rank among summer apples.

Red Astrachan.—Rather large, roundish-oblate, deep crimson, white bloom; juicy, acid; mid-July, a reliable cropper, bearing young.

Red June.—Medium size, oblong, very red, flesh white, tender, sub-acid, good flavor; a young abundant bearer; latter June-July.

Stump.—Medium size, oblong-conic, bright red and yellow contrasting beautifully; flesh tender, juicy, rich, aromatic, sprightly subacid; late July-Aug. 1 yr. only.

Summer Queen.—Rather large, roundish-conical, striped bright red on rich yellow; firm, aromatic, juicy, subacid; fine cooking apple; late summer; productive. 1 yr. only.

Sweet June.—Medium size, roundish, light yellow; flesh yellowish; a very sweet and tender eating apple, fair for cooking; very productive; June-July.

Tetofski.—Medium size, greenish-yellow attractively striped and splashed crimson; whitish bloom; flesh crisp, juicy, sub-acid, bears very young. June-July.

Wilson June.—Claimed superior to Red June in size and quality, ripening later. We have not yet fruited it.

Yellow Transparent.—Good size, round-conic, waxy yellowish-white; crisp, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; early bearer; latter June-July.

Autumn Apples

Fall Pippin.—Large, greenish, becoming attractive yellow; rich sub-acid, good dessert and especially good cooking apple. Sept.-Oct.

Gravenstein.—Large, oblate to roundish, striped bright red on yellow; juicy, sprightly sub-acid; high flavor; productive. Sept.

Oliver.—(Ark.).—Medium to large, yellow mottled and striped with red; sub-acid; sold as Senator by some. Oct.-Dec.

Rambo.—Medium size, yellowish streaked dull red; mildly sub-acid; very crisp, juicy; aromatic; very good; Sept.-Oct., and later.

Ramsdell Sweet.—Good size, oblong, striped dark red with blue bloom; good; Oct.-Nov.

Twenty Ounce.—Very large, greenish-yellow washed, mottled and splashed bright red; juicy, mild sub-acid somewhat coarse grained, but a young, regular bearer; Oct.-Nov.

Wagener.—Medium to large, beautiful bright red with contrasting pale yellow; fine texture, high flavor; very desirable for kitchen and dessert use; bears young; Nov.

Wealthy.—Above medium to large, yellow splashed and striped red, total effect bright red; very juicy, agreeable sub-acid, aromatic, very good; very hardy; productive; Sept.-Oct.

Winter Apples

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig).—Large, roundish, inclined to conic, greenish, largely overspread dull deep red, on some soils almost dark as Ark. Black; flesh tinged yellow, firm, rather tender, moderately juicy, sub-acid; December-March.

Arkansas Black.—Medium large, nearly round, yellow, covered with lively red deepening to maroon or almost black; flesh decidedly yellowish, rather crisp, moderately juicy, sprightly sub-acid; unproductive in some sections, but always commands a good price where it can be grown; best on bench land; Dec.-Mar., and later.

Baldwin.—Rather large, roundish, yellow mottled bright red; flesh juicy, rich, sub-acid; Dec., early winter or late fall in S. W. Mo.

Ben Davis.—Mottled and striped red on yellow; mild sub-acid; early, abundant bearer.

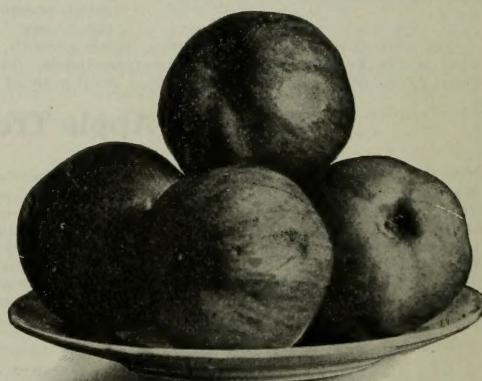
Boiken.—Medium to large, a very attractive bright yellow with beautiful blush; flesh fine grained, very juicy, brisk sub-acid; bears young.

Collins (Ark.).—Large, globular or a little oblate, inclined to conic, yellow washed and striped red; rather coarse, moderately juicy, sub-acid; midwinter; sold as Champion by some.

Esopus Spitzenburg.—Large, rich red oblique striped; excellent flavor and quality; Oct.-Dec.; a favorite in Oregon and Washington.

Gano.—Large, oblate to conical; rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh white, mild sub-acid; late winter; of the Ben Davis type.

Geneton.—Roundish; pale red stripes on light yellow; fine grained, juicy, fine mild sub-acid with a slight mingling of sweet; aromatic; medium size; keeps through spring; a late bloomer and profuse bearer. 1 yr. only.



WAGENER.

Grimes' Golden.—Medium to large; beautiful rich golden yellow; crisp, juicy, rich, sub-acid; aromatic; very good to best; early bearer; Oct.-Dec., good for cooking even before it begins to color.

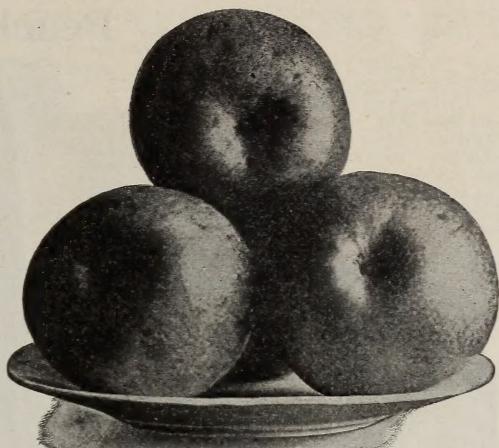
Ingram.—Medium; dark and light red in stripes; firm, juicy, very mild sub-acid, good; blooms late; largely planted for keeping qualities; seedling of Geneton, better color.

Jonathan.—Medium size unless thinned; prevailing color lively, deep red; flesh tender, crisp, juicy, very aromatic, sub-acid; very good to best; dessert, kitchen, market; Oct. and later.

Kinnard's Choice.—Medium to large, dark red on yellow; beautiful, showy; agreeably sub-acid, somewhat aromatic; quality one of the best; vigorous, bears young; Winesap type.

Little Red Romanite.—Small to medium, striped red on yellow; firm, mild, sub-acid, almost sweet; late keeper; early, annual bearer.

McIntosh.—Good size, very attractive appearance; general effect, bright deep red; flesh very tender, perfumed, delicious; resembles Fameuse, but larger. Nov.-Jan.



YORK IMPERIAL

Virginia Beauty.—Medium, round-conical, greenish-yellow and dull red; juicy, sweet, late.

White Winter Pearmain.—Medium to large, yellowish, brownish-red cheek; fine grained, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid, aromatic; late.

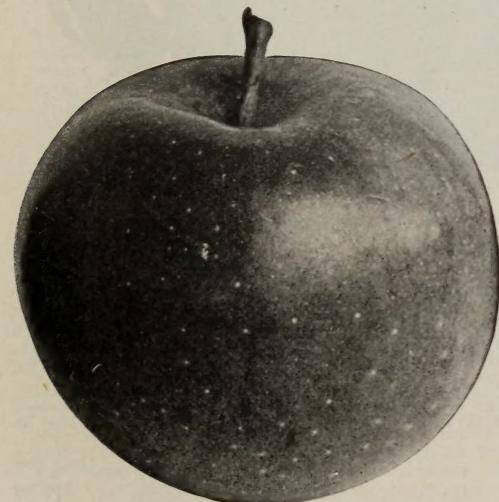
Winesap.—Roundish, slightly conical, bright red on yellow; flesh yellow, very juicy, crisp, sub-acid; rich; very good; Dec.-Mar.

Winter Banana.—Large, clear pale, waxy yellow with beautiful contrasting pinkish red blush, attractive, juicy, mild sub-acid, characteristically aromatic; good dessert quality; flesh moderately firm, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy; vigorous, a young and almost annual bearer of good crops.

Wolf River.—Very large, round-oblate, yellowish mottled and splashed bright red; sub-acid; early winter here.

Yellow Bellflower.—Large, oblong-ovate, bright pale yellow often blushed; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, acid to mild; Nov.-Dec.

York Imperial.—Large, roundish oblate, often oblique, yellowish shaded red and crimson; juicy, sub-acid becoming mild; good; Dec.



MISSOURI PIPPIN

Missouri Pippin.—Large, roundish, attractive bright red striped darker; flesh firm, briskly sub-acid, fair; good grower, early, heavy bearer; Nov.-Jan., a young bearer, extensively planted for quick results.

Newtown Pippin.—Medium to large, greenish-yellow, often brownish-red cheek; flesh firm, tender, rich, aromatic, sub-acid, of highest quality; Dec.-Feb.; a late keeper.

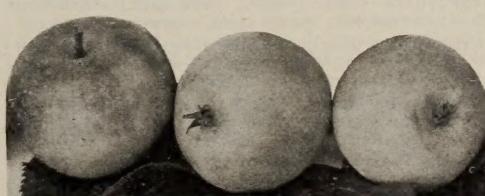
Northern Spy.—Large, pale yellow, nearly concealed with purplish red; crisp, juicy, excellent quality, prune to an open top; Oct.-Dec.

Patten Greening.—Medium to large, attractive, pale greenish-yellow, sometimes blushed, occasionally faintly striped; juicy, sub-acid, good, especially for cooking; very hardy; an annual cropper, bearing rather young.

Reagan (Ark.).—Large, oblate to conical, rich red to maroon, rarely striped; flesh white, mild sub-acid; late winter; sold as Black Ben Davis by some.

Rome Beauty.—Large, mottled, shaded and striped bright red; juicy, aromatic, mild sub-acid; good; early winter; a good shipper; blooms late; bears young and heavily.

Stayman Winesap.—Large, greenish-yellow splashed and striped red, often nearly covered; flesh tender, juicy, aromatic, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid; good to very good; late.



TRANSCENDENT CRAB.

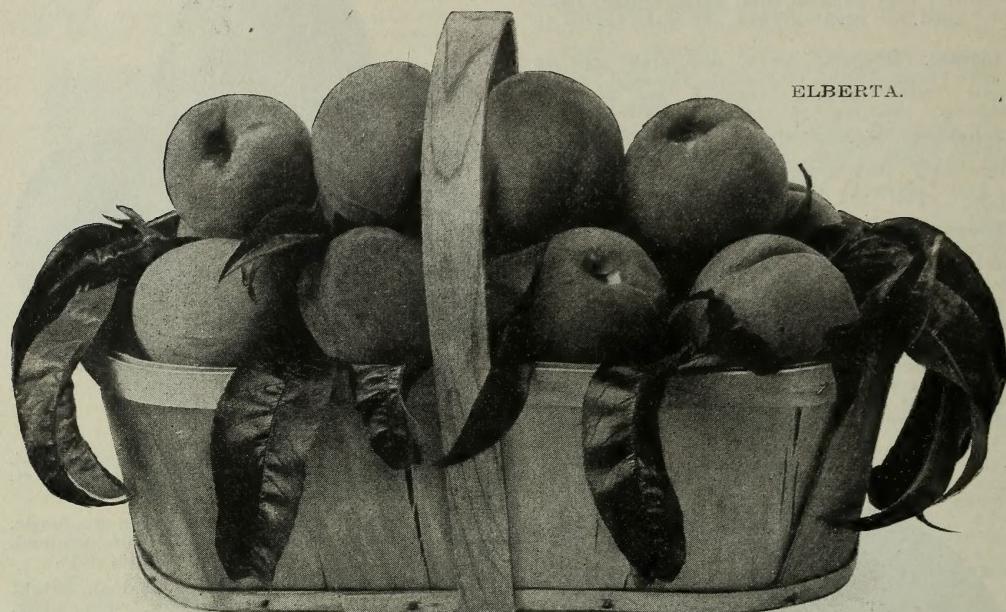
Florence.—Large, yellowish-white, beautifully striped and overspread bright red, juicy, crisp, brisk, sub-acid, good; a young, reliable crop, very prolific, early August.

Martha.—Large, soft, creamy yellow, overspread with attractive bright, light red; crisp, juicy, brisk sub-acid, good to very good, young, profuse annual bearer.

Red Siberian.—Small, in clusters, yellow, scarlet cheek, astringent; much used for preserving whole; bears very young; early Aug.

Transcendent.—Medium large, golden yellow with rich, crimson cheek; white bloom; juicy, sub-acid; hardy, very productive, Aug.-Sept.

Peach Trees



ELBERTA.

THIS daintiest of fruits, given proper care, is one of the most profitable. No fruit commands better prices in its season. In the home orchard it is indispensable. A sandy loam or gravelly soil is best but the peach will adapt itself to any soil not wet. A northern slope is preferable to southern, as it retards early blooming. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart, requiring 134 to 170 trees per acre. Cut back to 20 to 26 inches if a low headed tree is desired. After growth is started, remove all but three or four branches, distributed as equally as possible to secure a well balanced tree. Perhaps the best cultivation is frequently shallow stirring of the soil until July or August, followed by a green cover crop turned under in the spring.

The varieties offered are successful over a wide range of territory and include the leading market sorts. The ripening periods named are for this vicinity and will vary with the locality, North or South.

Price of Peach, except as otherwise noted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up, heavy	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
XX size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up, heavy . . . . .	.25	2.00	15.00
Extra size, 1 year, 4½ ft., and up . . . . .	.20	1.50	12.00
Standard size, 4 to 4½ ft. . . . .	.15	1.25	10.00
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft. . . . .	.13	1.00	7.00
Light size, 1½ to 3 ft. . . . .	.10	.60	5.00

FFive of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Arp Beauty.—A variety of Texas origin, resembling but ripening about a month before Elberta; the best quality early yellow peach.

Arkansas Mammoth Cling.—Large, white with faint blush; juicy, good; latter Sept.

Belle of Georgia.—Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; very prolific; excellent shipper; freestone; ripens with Crawford's Early or before.

Carman.—Large, creamy white or pale yellow splashed red; flesh white, tender, melting, rich, sweet; semi-cling; early market; prolific.

Champion.—Large, white with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy; delicious flavor; freestone; early Aug.; bears young.

Crawford's Early.—Very large, oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, slightly sub-acid; excellent flavor; freestone; early Aug.

Crawford's Late.—Very large, yellow, deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, rich; freestone; latter Aug.-Sept.; good market peach; vigorous.

Crosby.—Medium size, orange-yellow splashed red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, rich; latter Aug., prolific; especially hardy.

Elberta.—Very large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, good; freestone; mid-

August; the most extensively planted variety for shipping.

Family Favorite.—Large, white, red blush; flesh white, juicy, good; freestone; early Aug.; prolific; making a good record everywhere.

Greensboro.—Large, colored beautifully with crimson with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, excellent; semi-cling; mid-June; a profuse bearer.

Guinn.—Large, becoming very bright red before ripe, hence a good shipper; largely planted in Southern Texas.

Heath Cling.—Very large, oblong-oval, point prominent; creamy-white, faint blush on exposed specimens; flesh white to the stone, rich, juicy, sweet, of finest flavor; latter Sept.

Hiley.—(Early Belle.)—Large, white, beautiful red cheek; flesh white, good, prolific; ripens before Belle of Georgia.

Indian Blood Cling.—Dark scarlet with veins; downy; flesh deep red, juicy; good; 5¢ each higher than above prices.

Kalamazoo.—Medium size, yellow shaded red, high quality; freestone; growth strong, a young, heavy bearer, and very hardy; latter Aug.

Krummel's October.—Large roundish to oblong, prominent point; fine yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy, sweet; freestone; latter Sept. to Oct.

Large Indian Cling.—Large, real red-fleshed Indian Cling. 10c each higher than general list.

Mayflower.—Red all over; "the earliest of all peaches," about June 10, tested four years by the originator in North Carolina; reported by commercial growers the most profitable extra early peach, especially for express shipments.

Mountain Rose.—Large, whitish, almost covered with rosy crimson; flesh white, rich, juicy, sweet, excellent; freestone; late July; productive; fine home orchard peach.

Munson Cling.—An Elberta Cling in season of ripening, fully as large or larger; orange yellow, half covered with bright crimson mottling; flesh yellow, firm as Elberta, better quality.

Munson Free.—An Elberta seedling, larger, a week later, better quality; more prolific; flesh yellow.

Oldmixon Cling.—Large, creamy white with a red cheek; flesh white, red at pit, juicy, rich, high flavor; latter Aug.; prolific; one of the best, if not the very best clingstone.

Salway.—Large, yellow with brownish-red cheek; flesh yellow,

firm, juicy, sweet; good; freestone; a good shipper and profitable late market peach; late Sept. to early Oct.

Stump the World.—Large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, excellent; freestone; late Aug. to Sept.; productive.

Wheeler.—Large, white, blush cheek; flesh white, firm; better quality than Alexander; cling; an extra early market peach of merit.

BELLE OF GEORGIA



Plum Trees

PLUMS will succeed in almost any kind of soil, in this adaptability ranking probably next to apple. It is usually considered that the European class prefer rather heavy clay loam, or at least are not their best on light, sandy soils, while the Japanese type prefer rather lighter soil with a moderate amount of sand. The Wild Goose group is most successful on rich, sandy lowland, but have a wide range of adaptability to various soils. In general plant 18 to 20 feet apart. Mixed home orchards may be closer. If a power sprayer is to be used, not less than 20 feet one way. For best results several varieties should be planted, as some are not good self-pollinizers.

Plums require less regular pruning than apples. As a rule all that is necessary is to keep the tree well shaped, and trim back too vigorous growers. The principal insect enemy, curculio, may be kept in check by jarring them off on cloths so they may be destroyed. Spraying with arenates just before the blossoms open and a week after they fall is beneficial.

In the home orchard, there is practically no expense to growing fruit save the first cost of the trees. The poultry yard is one of the best locations, the trees furnishing shade and the poultry can pick up many insects.

Prices of Plum.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Extra size, 4½ ft., and up, branched	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Standard size, 4 to 4½ ft., branched	.25	2.00	18.00

Deck's Damson 5c each higher.

~~Five~~ Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.



EUROPEAN PLUM.

America.—About the size of Wild Goose, golden yellow with pink blush; a young, abundant bearer; cling; a Japan-American hybrid.

Abundance (Botan) (Japan).—Medium to large, bright red over yellow, dots many; sweet, rich, cling, hardy, bears young, early July.

Burbank (Japan).—Large to very large, bright metallic red on yellow; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, rich, sugary, cling, good to very good, bears profusely, requires thinning; latter July.

Deck's Damson (European).—An improvement on common Damson, a little larger; dark purple; most productive of any Damson we have fruited here; when fully ripe parts readily from pit. Aug.-Sept.

Gonzales.—Large, bright wine red, indistinctly striped deep crimson; flesh light red, sweet, pleasant, cling; quality first rate.

Red June (Red Nagate) (Japan).—Medium to large, dark coppery red, bluish bloom; flesh yellow; juicy; early, before Abundance; free grower; semi-cling.

Plum, (Continued next page.)

Shipper's Pride (European).—Large, nearly round, dark purple or blue; flesh firm, excellent; early Sept.

Shropshire Damson (European).—Large for a Damson, dark blue; esteemed for preserving; latter Sept.; tree vigorous.

Wickson (Japan).—Large, heart-shaped, dark red with thick bluish bloom; flesh yellow, solid, meaty, sweet, good; cling.

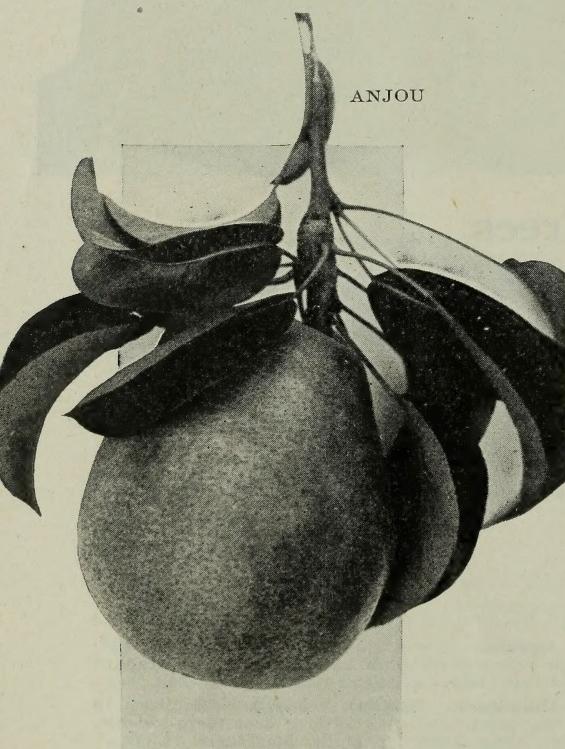
Wild Goose.—Oval, medium to large, cherry red, many white dots; sweet, good; cling; vigorous, requires cross-pollination; early July.

Pears

THE home orchard is incomplete without Pears and they are a staple and profitable commercial crop in nearly all parts of the country. While Pears will thrive on a variety of soils, they succeed best in a rather hard, clay soil, which rather retards a too rank growth. Tilling and fertilizing are an advantage, but should not be carried so far as to produce too vigorous a growth, and fertilizers should not be too rich in nitrogen, as rank growth favors attacks of blight. If at any time this appears, cut back into sound wood and burn the clippings. The pear bears on spurs and these should not be removed in pruning unless the tree is bearing too heavily. The quality is much improved by proper ripening indoor, the early varieties being gathered about ten days before maturity, autumn varieties two weeks, and winter varieties left on the trees as long as possible before the leaves begin to fall. Place them in a cool place, sorting occasionally.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XX size, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, 4 to 6 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$22.00
Extra size, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.00	18.00

~~Five~~ Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate. The height will vary some with the variety.



Anjou.—Large, greenish-yellow, russet and red cheek; flesh fine grained, buttery, melting, high, rich, vinous flavor; late Sept.

Bartlett.—First quality; large, waxy yellow, a blush on sunny side; flesh fine grained, rich, rather musky flavor; latter Aug.; productive, bears young. 5c each higher than above.

Clapp's Favorite.—Large, yellow, dotted and shaded red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, perfumed; latter July-Aug.; gather early.

Duchess D'Angouleme.—Very large, greenish-yellow with russet patched and dull red cheek; juicy, melting, slightly granular; Sept.-Oct.; productive.

Garber.—Large, round, waxen yellow; fine for canning; noted for its vigor and freedom from blight; Sept.; before Kieffer.

Kieffer.—Large to very large; rich yellow tinted red; flesh juicy, usually slightly coarse, variable in quality; develops good flavor if ripened slowly in the dark; excellent for canning; vigorous, very productive; Sept.-Nov.

Seckel.—Small but of highest flavor; brownish-green becoming yellowish-brown; flesh fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; early Sept.

Wilder Early.—Medium, greenish-yellow, brownish-red cheek; flesh fine grained, tender, juicy, excellent; July-Aug.

Dwarf Pear

Dwarf Pears, propagated by budding on Quince, are valuable where space is limited and begin bearing younger than the standards, though they are not so long lived. Should be planted 4 to 6 in. deeper than in the nursery, will then finally become half standards. Usual distance 10 to 12 feet.

Duchess D'Angouleme.— $\frac{5}{8}$ to 11-16 in. caliper, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10. \$16.00 per 100.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts

Pawpaw.—Fruit peculiar looking, cylindrical, 3 to 5 inches long; flesh deep creamy yellow, soft, very sweet. Several trees should be planted together.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet.....	\$0.30	\$2.50	
4 to 5 feet.....	.25	2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.20	1.60	12.50

Persimmon.—Sweet, melting and delicious when ripe. The fruit is now frequently seen on city markets. Several trees should be planted together. Seedlings of Early Golden.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Seedlings	\$0.15	\$1.00	\$8.00

Sarvis (Dwarf June Berry).—Fruit blue-black, sweet, juicy, as large or larger than good sized currants, produced in profusion.

	Each	Per 10
Stool plants, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.80
Stool plants, 1 to 2 ft.....	.10	.60

Walnut, Black.—The common variety producing the beautiful furniture wood; nut large, fine flavored, rich; hardy.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$0.20	\$1.50

Cherries



EARLY RICHMOND, One of the Most Productive Cherries.

ONE of the most popular fruits, its hardiness, good habit and the fact that it bears annually are strong recommendations. Cherries are very profitably grown for market, coming in just at the close of the strawberry season, well grown trees producing from 3 to 5 crates of 24 quarts, which readily sell at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per crate. And the demand seems to increase faster than the supply. Set 18 feet apart requires 134, or 20 feet apart requires 108 tree per acre. They will grow on thinner soil than most other fruit trees, though to obtain the finest fruits, a deep, mellow soil of good quality is desirable. A dry soil is everywhere conceded. On wet soil the tree is apt to be short lived. Planted in the dooryard it becomes an ornament both when in bloom and when loaded with its beautifully colored fruit. Cherries are always needed for home use and any surplus finds a ready sale.

Our cherry trees are budded on Mahaleb stocks, which do not throw sprouts from the roots. The varieties offered are the most successful over a wide extent of territory. We do not offer sweet cherries as they are successful only in a limited territory. If you have cherry trees that do not bear, perhaps you have sweet varieties and your locality is not favorable for them. Royal Duke is the nearest a sweet cherry that is a success here.

Plant cherry early for best results. Severe pruning should not be done either when planting or in subsequent years. Keeping the tree well shaped is about all that is required.

Prices of Cherry.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
XXX size, 2 yr. $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. caliper up, 5 to 6 ft., branched.....	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
XX size, 2 yr., 4 ft. and up, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch caliper, branched.....	.40	3.30	28.00
Extra size, 2 year, 3 to 4 ft., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9-16 inch caliper, branched.....	.30	2.50	22.00

FF Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50, not less than 10 of a variety, at 100 rate.

Dyehouse.—Ripens before Early Richmond; productive; a very early, reliable bearer; May.

Early Richmond (May Cherry).—Medium size, round, bright red, darker when fully ripe; melting, very juicy, sprightly, acid; hangs long on the tree; very productive; latter May-June.

English Morello.—Large, dark red, nearly black; flesh dark purplish-crimson, juicy, rich acid; prolific; latter June-July; tree dwarfish.

Montmorency Ordinaire.—Medium large, dark rich red; a fine acid, very good; later than Early Richmond; a good market variety, and the best of the Montmorency type. Sometimes sold as Montmorency King.

Royal Duke.—Very large, dark red; flesh reddish, tender, juicy, rich; middle to latter June. (Extra size only); 5c each extra if ordered without other cherry.

Grapes



GRAPES are so easily grown, so delicious, and so healthful and refreshing, that at least a few should be found on every home lot. They quickly come into bearing, usually yielding fruit second year after planting. Even on the city lot room can be found for a few vines, trained over the sides of buildings, on arbor or pergola, over paths, or on stakes or fences. The grape thrives on a variety of soils; a gravelly soil of average fertility, preferably a southern exposure, is best suited to their needs, steep hillsides may be utilized and become one of the most profitable parts of the farm. Plant eight feet apart each way, cutting back the roots if very long. The usual method of pruning in the home vineyard is to prune back and allow two or three strong shoots to grow the first season to give the desired form. Each winter trim out the surplus and weak canes, shortening any that have become too long. If the growth is vigorous a few young canes may be allowed to bear moderately the second year after planting. When in bloom, or shortly thereafter, pinching off the young shoots just beyond the third leaf beyond the cluster will develop a more perfect bunch. The fruit is borne on wood of the present season arising from the past season's growth, so pruning should be directed to secure a

supply of healthy bearing shoots from the older wood, and wood from which the bearing shoots are to spring the next year. This is the end sought in commercial vineyards, though the methods vary, and it is more important to keep the bearing wood near the trunk. In some sections it is the practice to head back each season.

Grapes are popular everywhere. Especially in the central and southern states the market demand is unsupplied. Given proper pruning and attention they bear regularly and abundantly. Commercially no fruit except the strawberry gives quicker returns on the investment.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate. In lots of 500 or more, send us a list of your wants for quotations.

Aroma.—A new promising Western variety; red; bunches medium, berries very large; very aromatic; a basket distinctly scenting a large room; while it has some foxy flavor, the growth is vigorous, foliage healthy, it is very resistant to rot, and very productive; should be heavily pruned to prevent over production. A few vines will be appreciated in almost any home vineyard.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.15	\$1.20	\$10.00

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15).—One of the best red varieties; bunch large, shouldered, moderately compact; fruit large, skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, rich; ripens just after Concord.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80	

Campbell's Early.—Black; bunch large, usually shouldered; berries large, nearly round, with purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender, sweet, juicy; ripens with or before Moore's Early. Aug. 5-10; prune heavily to prevent overbearing.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.50

Concord.—Black, deservedly the most popular grape in the market; bunch compact, large; shouldered; berries large, with a rich bloom; skin tender; flesh juicy, sweet; Aug. 15-25; a strong grower, hardy, healthy, productive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$4.00

Early Ohio.—The earliest good black grape; about ten days before Moore's Early; bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, heavy bloom, adheres firmly; vigorous, productive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.50

Ives.—Black; bunch medium to large, compact; thick, tough skin; berries medium; slightly oblong, sweet; colors first week in Aug., but not fully matured for several weeks; productive; very free from rot; valuable for market; a good grower; hardy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.60	\$4.00

Lutie.—Red; medium quality, foxy, but vigorous, productive, and seems to be well regarded South; ripens with Moore's Early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.90	\$8.00

Moore's Diamond.—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, yellowish-green; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, good; mid-Aug.; a good grower, hardy, productive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80	\$6.00

Moore's Early.—Bunch medium; berries large, black with heavy bloom; skin thin; flesh sweet; about 10-14 days before Concord; its season, size and hardness makes it desirable both for home use and market.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.90	\$7.00

Niagara.—Bunch large, long, sometimes shouldered; berries large, greenish-white to pale yellow; skin thin, tough; ripens with Concord or a little later; good for table or market; vigorous, very productive; the White Concord.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80	\$5.00

Norton's Virginia.—Bunch long, compact sometimes shouldered; berries medium or below, round; skin thin; dark purple, pulpy, vinous, rather pleasant, rich; mid to late Sept.; grown mainly for wine, but a fair table grape, ripening after other varieties are gone; very suitable for arbors, retaining foliage late.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.15	\$1.00	

Worden.—Black; bunches large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; earlier and better than Concord; Aug. 10-20; vine a good grower, hardy, productive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80	\$7.00

Wyoming.—A very early red grape; larger than Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet; vine healthy, hardy, a good grower, productive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Two year	\$0.12	\$0.80	\$6.00

Gooseberries

THIS is another fruit for which there is always a good demand. They require same cultivation and planting as currants, except that plants may be set in the open field or garden, though a north slope is preferable. Plant 3x5 or 4x5 feet apart, requiring 2900 or 2178 plants per acre. They bear most freely on 2 and 3 year wood, so pruning should maintain a continuous supply of vigorous wood. Much of the disappointment in growing gooseberries has been due to using English varieties, which in America are especially subject to mildew. We offer only American varieties.

Houghton.—Glossy, pale dull reddish-brown; flesh tender, juicy, pleasant; berry rather small, but a profuse bearer, very free from mildew, of easy cultivation. The best for most sections.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	\$0.10	\$0.90

Currants

CURRANTS ripen partly with Raspberries and follow for several weeks. None of the small fruits remain longer on the bush without injury. Give them a Northern exposure or partial shade such as a North side of a fence or building. In the home garden they may be grown in almost any soil. For commercial purposes select preferably a strong, moist loam, with considerable admixture of clay. Even a stiff clay will do if well drained. Set 2x3½ to 3x4 feet apart; cultivate well, but shallow; mulch heavily; manure freely. Prune all wood over three years old away allowing remaining shoots room to grow and maintain a supply of new growth, one and two year wood.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
One year	\$0.10	\$0.60

Fay's Prolific.—Bunch long, well filled; berries large, dark red, mild, good; midseason; bush vigorous; largely grown for market.

Crandall.—Large, blue-black, mild sub-acid; vigorous, prolific; late; the best currant for the South.

Red Dutch.—Bush generally dwarf; a prolific bearer, midseason; an old favorite.

Victoria.—Clusters medium, berry large, bright red, mild acid; good; midseason to late; a strong, upright grower; productive.

White Dutch.—Full medium size, bunches rather long; yellowish white; of best quality.



FAY'S PROLIFIC

Blackberries

BLACKBERRIES thrive in almost all soils, but produce best in a strong deep loam that will retain moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in rows 8 ft. apart. Clip off the points of growing canes at 2 to 3 feet; this will cause the plants to sustain the fruit more readily, increase the yield, and render picking easier. In the plain regions where moisture is deficient sometimes the practice is to let one straight cane develop and cut back in the spring to 2½ to 3½ feet. Cultivate frequently and shallow. Remove old canes after fruiting as a cane fruits but once. Mulch is an advantage both for blackberries and dewberries.

Fifty of a variety at 100 rate; 500 of a variety at 1000 rate; not less than 10 of a variety sold.

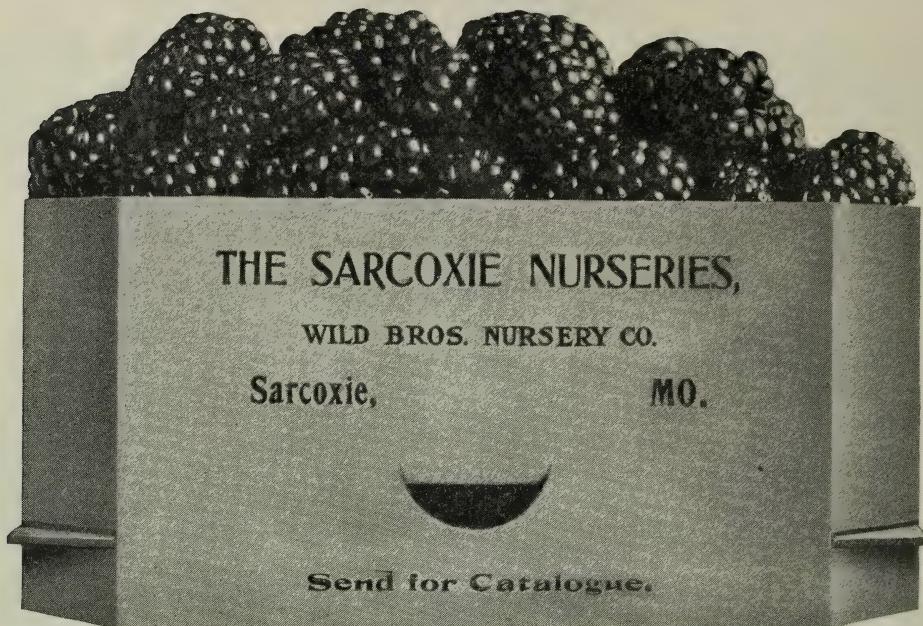


Ancient Briton.—Large, without core, sweet, very good; ripens with or after Snyder; a sturdy grower, hardy, one of the most productive. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$14.00 per 1000.

Early Harvest.—Valuable for its extreme earliness and productiveness; a strong, healthy grower; fruit glossy black; a good shipping variety. 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.

Lovetts.—Large, with very little core; sweet; one of the best market varieties. 30c per 10, \$1.70 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Snyder.—Medium size, juicy, sweet; while not highest quality, valuable for extreme hardiness and productiveness; a standard market variety. 25c per 10, \$1.70 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.



Lucretia Dewberries

DEWBERRY culture is justly becoming very popular and profitable. As compared with blackberries, it is less expensive, more convenient, land can be used that is wet or not fertile enough to produce blackberries and other crops, and the fruit is of such quality and ripens at a season (just between strawberries and blackberries) when it commands the highest prices.

Culture.—Prepare the ground as for corn, roll or drag well, ditch or mark out rows 4, or preferably 5 feet apart, and set the plants 2 feet apart, thus requiring 5,445 or 4,356 plants per acre, respectively. Cultivate well the first year, shortening in the plants during the early part of the season to make them stocky, but allow them free growth the latter part of the season.

After the first two plowings, shallow cultivation is best. Discontinue tillage in August to stop rank growth and cause the plants to ripen up a solid cane which will withstand the severest winters. The second and following years, cultivate little, more to keep out weeds and grass, as too much cultivation tends to increase growth rather than yield.

Renewing.—After your field has become a mat of vines, mow half the patch closely just after the last picking; allow the vines to dry and burn off when the wind is brisk enough for the fire to run rapidly. Harrow well, preferably after a light rain. Mark off the rows and with a diamond plow and with a cultivator work up the middles well, beginning as at first.

Renewing must be done every few years, but loses you one crop, hence renew but half your field at once.

Lucretia.—The variety most largely grown for market; ripens at the close of the strawberry season, before Early Harvest; berries large, often 1½ inches long, sweet and luscious throughout; unexcelled in quality by any of the blackberries; field plants 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000. Not less than 10 sold.

Raspberries

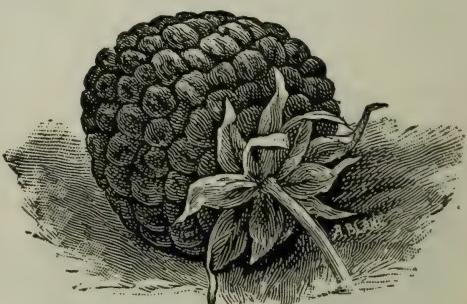
PLANT 3 to 4 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart, requiring 2420 or 1815 plants per acre, respectively. Deep soil that will retain moisture in a dry season is preferable, the lighter loams for the red varieties, the heavier for the black. Allow 4 to 6 canes to grow from each plant for fruiting; pinch off the canes when 2½ to 3 feet high. Cut out all old canes when bearing season is over, as a cane bears but once. A mulch should be applied the first fall.

Fifty of a variety at 100 rate; 500 of a variety at 1000 rate; not less than 10 of a variety sold.

Cumberland.—Black cap; very large, firm, of best quality; midseason; unexcelled in hardiness and productivity. 30c per 10, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000.

Miller—Red.—Large, firm, rich flavor; early, prolific, very hardy; successful over a wide territory, 25c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000.

King.—Large, early, bright scarlet, fine flavor; a strong grower, larger than Miller, and better in many respects. 30c per 10, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000.



Garden Esculent Roots

Rhubarb (Pie Plant)

Very easy to grow, and once set it lasts for years. Requires a deep soil and annual top dressing with manure as early as can be done. Prepare the ground the same as for asparagus, but plant 2 to 2½ feet apart in the row. The stalks can be pulled when 6 inches long and until full growth, often continuing as late as July. Do not pull any of the stalks the first year.

Myatt's Linnaeus.—Early, just before asparagus, and continues long in use; largest stalks, productive, tender, delicately flavored; the best variety for general use. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Horseradish

Horseradish, Bohemian.—A new, quick growing variety, producing very large roots; productive. Is so easily grown that it should find a place in every garden; a rich moist soil is preferable. Sets, 30c per 10, \$1.50 per 100.

Asparagus

The garden is incomplete without this wholesome vegetable, the earliest excepting Rhubarb. Trench 18 inches deep, mixing each layer of soil as turned over with 2 or 3 inches of well-rotted manure. Set 4 to 6 inches deep, 10 inches apart. If planted in the spring, cover at first about 3 inches, filling in as the plants grow. Cultivate well first season, subsequently in spring, again in July and August. Salt spread broadcast in early spring, about 5 pounds to the square rod, is a good fertilizer. A good top dressing of stable manure should be applied in October or November. Do not cut the sprouts the first season. A bed once started is good for a score of years, a profitable annual crop. Not less than 10 of a variety sold. 50 of a variety at 100 rate, 500 of a variety at 1000 rate.

These asparagus are fine, large plants, strong and thrifty—the kind to plant for results—and exceptionally good value.

Conover's Colossal.—The old standard market variety; very large, rapid growth, productive. 3 year 25c per 10, \$1.00 per 100.

2 year..20c per 10, 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000
1 year..20c per 10, 50c per 100, \$4.00 per 1,000

Bonvalett's Giant.—Grown largely for the Chicago market; shoots purplish, but can be grown white by planting deeper.

3 year 30c per 10, \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000

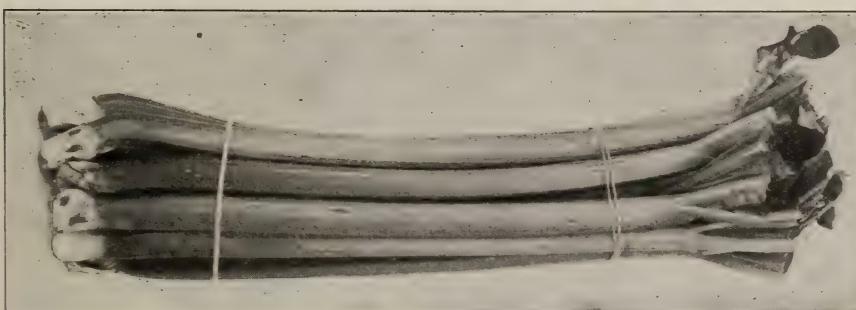
Early Giant Argenteuil.—A variety of French origin, noted for its earliness, productiveness, and immense stalks; good flavor.

3 year, 30c per 10,	\$1.00 per 100,	\$6.00 per 1,000
2 year, 20c per 10,	80c per 100,	\$5.50 per 1,000
1 year, 20c per 10,	60c per 100,	\$4.50 per 1,000



For \$1.00 to \$2.00 you can have an abundance of Asparagus each spring.

Palmetto.—A variety of Southern origin, large, productive, of excellent quality; popular. 1 year 20c per 10, 60c per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000
2 year, 25c per 10, 75c per 100, \$5.00 per 1,000



RHUBARB.



Strawberries

NO other fruit gives such quick returns on the investment as strawberries. Commercially, they are one of the most profitable crops. It is just as easy to grow your strawberries for home use as your vegetables, and always have the supply ripe and perfectly fresh.

In the Central and Southern States there is a growing demand for strawberries for fall planting, the planter then having more time than in the spring when other crops must be prepared for. A number of trials in those states have demonstrated that fall set plants, properly cared for, withstand drought the succeeding summer better than plants set the same spring. A point that must not be overlooked is that proper care is given the soil before planting and in mulching. Never use ground that has not been well plowed and pulverized, firmly rolled or packed. Sticky ground should not be packed, but well worked down and pulverized. Avoid using ground that is apt to be cold and wet during winter and do not set a bed especially in the fall where there is likely to be an unusual amount of weeds. Set the plants just deep enough so that no parts of the roots are exposed, yet not deep enough to cover the crown, seeing that the earth is well firmed about the roots. If planting with a dibble the roots should be trimmed to three or four inches. As soon as planted, unless the soil is very moist, if possible give the plants a watering. It must be done in late afternoon or evening if the sun is hot. If the ground is dry it is well to apply the mulch at once. It may be of rotted leaves or straw, preferably broken straw, without cheat seed in it. Very well rotted, strawy manure is excellent. When growth begins in the spring, remove it from the plants and leave between the rows.

There are several systems of growing. In this section the matted row is usual, allowing the plants to make runners until the desired fullness of row is obtained. Plant in rows 3 ft. 8 in. to 4 ft. apart and 2 or 3 ft. apart in the row, perhaps two feet will give best results in most cases. For garden culture the rows may be 2 feet apart. Where hill cultural is practiced, the plants are usually set about 18 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart or 2 to 2½ ft. apart each way and all runners removed as formed.

The same cultural directions will apply for spring planting, except that the mulch is not applied until fall. They seldom require sprinkling when planting and owing to the cultivation soon after planting, it is not so essential that the ground be free of weeds. Give frequent and clean cultivation.

Note—When planting imperfect flowered varieties every third or fourth row must be some perfect flowered variety. 4x2 ft. requires 5440 plants, 4x3 ft., 3630 plants per acre.

The Sarcoxie soil and climate is particularly adapted to growing strawberries. Our plants are from new plant beds and handled in the best possible manner. They are carefully cleaned, the roots straightened, neatly tied in bunches, labeled and packed with moss.

The prices quoted below are for fall delivery **after Oct. 20th**. For spring planting send for a new list and order early by all means; as early as possible if to be shipped by freight. Small lots and late shipments must be by express. We do not recommend freight shipments of strawberries and do not forward in that manner unless especially instructed to do so. Small lots with trees seem to carry better than if shipment consists entirely of plants.

Care on Arrival.—As soon as received, unpack and stand the bunches on the floor of a cool moist cellar, with damp, but not wet paper or moss between the bunches, but not level with the crowns. Heeling in on the north side of a building in moist soil is really preferable. A sloping trench should be dug, the bunches broken and the plants spread out with the roots on moist soil, crowns above the surface, roots covered with a layer of soil then another layer of plants and so on. In case of rain they should be covered with boards or other material to keep the crowns dry. The crowns should not be sprinkled before planting, as it is likely to cause them to rot.

Plants by Mail. The weight of plants varies with the season and varieties so it is impossible to fix upon an amount that will always be exact. If wanted by mail add 10c per doz., 25c per 100 for postage, etc.

Not less than 50 of a variety at the 100 rate, nor less than 500 of a variety at the 1000 rate.

Aroma (Perfect flowered.)—Very large, glossy red; productive; midseason to late; a favorite shipper; has largely supplanted Gandy in many sections. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

Bubach (Imperfect flowered.)—Very large, bright red, waxy, conical; midseason; productive. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Continued next page.

Clyde (Perfect flowered.)—Large, prolific, medium early. 25c doz., 60c per 100.

Columbia (Imperfect flowered.)—Originated by Mr. Henry N. Wild, crossing Warfield with Gandy; in season between Aroma and Gandy; large to very large, attractive light scarlet; very productive. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Early Ozark (Perfect flowered.)—An improved Excelsior; large, productive; berries almost round, bright red, very firm, a good shipper. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Evening Star (Perfect flowered.)—Large, late, fairly productive. 35c doz., 80c per 100.

Florella (Perfect flowered.)—Large to very large, crimson all over; good flavor; early, prolific. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Gandy (Perfect flowered.)—Very large, very late; bright red; firm, a good shipper; best on new ground. 30c doz., 80c per 100.

Haverland (Imperfect flowered.)—Large, long bright to light crimson; productive; mid-season to late; widely planted, succeeding on all soils. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

King Edward (Perfect flowered.)—Large, bright red, good quality; mid-season; produc-

tive. 30c doz., 80c per 100, \$5.00 per 1000.

Lady Thompson (Perfect flowered.)—Uniform medium size, light to bright red; second early in ripening. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Michel (Perfect flowered.)—Noted for earliness and prolific plant making; good pollinator. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1000.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect flowered.)—Medium to large, glossy, deep red; resembles Warfield, same season; a good shipper; giving general satisfaction. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.00 per 1000.

Sons' Prolific (Perfect flowered.)—Claimed by the introducers to be superior to Aroma in plant growth, productiveness, firmness and color, brilliant red, of fine color, a few days earlier, and continuing later. 25c doz., 60c per 100, \$4.00 per 1000.

Texas (Perfect flowered.)—Large, very early, glossy crimson, almost round; prolific; a good shipper; resembles Excelsior, larger. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

Warfield (Imperfect flowered.)—Medium to large, dark red; mid-season; productive; high quality, a leading market and best canning berry. 20c doz., 50c per 100, \$3.50 per 1000.

Hardy Evergreens

E VERGREENS produce an effect obtainable in no other way, and are now appreciated everywhere as indispensable for variety and effect. Besides their recognized value as specimen trees on the lawn, for screens, hedges, and shelter from winter's winds, the taller growing varieties form ideal backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of spring, the berries of autumn, the bright twigs of winter, or the light green, silver or golden growths of the smaller evergreens. Beautiful effects are obtained by planting in masses varieties that contrast finely in color, form and foliage, such as the Pines, Spruces, Arborvitae, Junipers and Biotas, the lower growing ones toward the front.



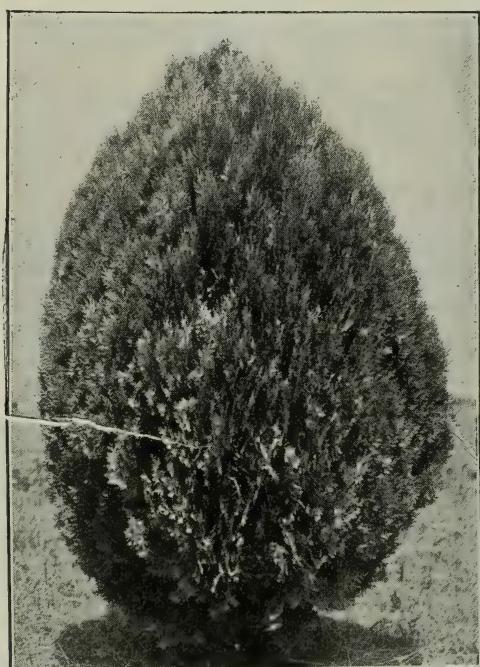
The Feathery, Golden Tipped Foliage of *Retinispora Plumosa Aurea* is Novel and Pleasing.

Our evergreens have been several times transplanted to secure an abundance of fibrous roots. We take great pains in handling them. When dug the roots are protected from exposure as much as possible and they are taken to our specially constructed brick building and packed under cover in a moist atmosphere.

When transplanting evergreens, care must be taken that the roots are not exposed to the air longer than necessary, for their sap being resinous, if allowed to harden will not revive. Make sure that the earth is well firmed about the roots, no openings or air spaces being left, and keep the top soil slightly stirred about the tree for the first two years.

The time for transplanting depends upon your location. It has been usual to transplant evergreens in the spring from the middle of March to the middle of May, when the ground is moist and the trees are making a strong growth. This season will no doubt be successful in all localities.

The marked success that has been obtained through fall planting in various sections, particularly the Eastern states, has created a strong demand for evergreens for fall or "August" planting, including September. This is due to the fact that evergreens are making a strong root growth at this time and if they can be transplanted in such manner as not to check this growth, they will become established before severe weather and be prepared to make the most of the warm spring months when evergreens make their strong foliage growth. To secure these results with fall planting it is necessary that they be transported and planted in a comparatively short time; if possible just after a heavy rain or when the air is not hot and dry. We fear that in hot, dry sections, results in the fall will be disappointing unless an abundance of water is available.



CHINESE GOLDEN DWARF ARBORVITAE.

A Perfect Gem for large or small grounds.

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden Dwarf (Biota aurea nana).—The most popular of the Biotas. In winter the foliage is a beautiful bright green, in summer intense gold suffused with green. Of very dwarf, compact habit, the hardest of its class, and unexcelled for garden or cemetery use; very effective for window boxes and tubs. Without a doubt the best of the dwarf golden arborvitae, and rapidly gaining in popularity.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 feet	\$2.50	\$22.50
2 to 2½ feet	1.50	12.00
18 to 24 inches	1.00	8.00
12 to 18 inches	.60	5.00

Arborvitae, Chinese Golden (Biota aurea conspicua).—A most beautiful tree; foliage intense gold suffused with green; of compact, erect, symmetrical habit; very desirable.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$5.00	
2½ to 3 feet	1.75	\$15.00
2 to 2½ feet	1.25	10.00
18 to 24 inch	.75	6.00

At these prices the roots will be carefully packed in damp moss and hay. Especially for fall planting we recommend that they be dug with a ball of earth sewed in burlap, for which add the following to prices quoted, to cover the cost of such: 1½ to 2 ft. or under, 10c each, \$1.00 per 10, 2 to 3 ft., 15c each, \$1.20 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; and specify "balled and burlaped" on your order.

Five of a variety will be furnished at 10 rate, less at each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate.

Arborvitae, American.—Of upright growth, especially beautiful when young. Foliage bright green assuming bronze tints in winter. Very desirable for single specimens, groups and hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	
4 to 5 feet	.75	6.00	\$40.00
3 to 4 feet	.50	4.00	30.00
2 to 3 feet	.35	2.50	

Arborvitae, Golden American, or Douglas.—A tree of upright growth, especially beautiful when young; foliage bright green with very beautiful golden tipped branches.

4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	
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Arborvitae, Pyramidal.—A compact and narrowly pyramidal tree, with short branches densely covered with bright green foliage; very formal and attractive; in form an almost perfect column. Illustrated page 18.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	
3 to 4 feet	.75	6.00	\$50.00
2 to 3 feet	.60	5.00	40.00
18 to 24 inches	.40	3.00	

Arborvitae, Siberian.—A small, extremely hardy tree, becoming broadly conical with age; very dense, dark green foliage, bluish green below, its color well retained during winter; grows compact and shapely without shearing, yet endures it well, hence admirably adapted for hedges; an excellent lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$1.00	\$7.50	
2 to 3 feet	.75	6.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 in.	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 in.	.40	3.50	25.00

Arborvitae, Woodward Globe.—A low, compact form with deep green foliage, assuming bronze tints in winter. A symmetrical globe in outline and of very striking appearance as individual specimens on lawns, in formal gardens and in window boxes or tubbed on porches.

	Each	Per 10
20 to 24 inches	\$0.80	\$6.00
16 to 20 inches	.60	5.00
12 to 16 inches	.50	4.00

Cedar, Red.—Dense green or bronze green foliage; hardy, flourishing in almost any soil or climate. The well-known cedar found throughout the Central, Western and Southern States.

Each Per 10

6 to 8 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
5 to 6 feet	1.00	8.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.80	6.00

Extra select specimens at 50% advance.

Cypress, Blue Lawson.—A tall graceful tree with fern-like foliage of a most pronounced metallic blue tint. Drooping in form; very beautiful and desirable.

Each Per 10

4 to 5 feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
3 to 4 feet	1.00	8.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.75	6.00

Plume-like Japan Cypress (Retinispora plumosa.)—A rapid growing variety with fine, feathery or plume-like foliage of a beautiful soft green; may be rendered dense by pruning; one of the most popular.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 feet	\$1.50	\$12.00
2½ to 3 feet	1.25	10.00
2 to 2½ feet	1.00	8.00

Golden Japan Cypress (Retinispora aurea.)—A variety of the above, especially attractive in early summer when the young growth has the brightest golden hue.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 feet	\$1.50	\$12.00
2½ to 3 feet	1.25	10.00
2 to 2½ feet	1.00	8.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.75	6.00

Sawara Cypress (Retinispora pisifera.)—A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigorous growth, forming a large tree of loose, open habit, but may be kept dense by shearing; foliage feathery, bright green; branches somewhat pendulous; one of the best Retinisporas for the Central States.

Each Per 10

3 to 4 feet	\$1.50	\$12.00
2 to 3 feet	1.00	8.00

Pine, Austrian.—A robust, hardy, spreading tree adapted to various uses. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, very dark green, in pairs. Rapid in growth when established.

Each Per 10

4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	\$6.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00

Pine, Bull (P. ponderosa.)—Perhaps the largest pine; branches stout, spreading, forming a conical, narrow crown, leaves in threes, 6 to



IRISH JUNIPER, PLUME-LIKE
Excellent as a Tub- JAPAN CYPRESS.
bed Specimen.

10 in. long, dark green. 2 to 3 feet, 50c each.

Irish Juniper.—A densely erect and slender columnar form with numerous upright branches closely surrounding the body; finely cut, glaucous green foliage. Quick growing. Formal and striking in outline and very effective in landscape or Italian gardening and when tubbed.

These Juniper are exceptionally well grown. They have been transplanted several times to secure an abundance of roots, and sheared several times so they are compact and beautifully shaped.

Each	Per 10	
6 to 8 feet	\$2.50	
5 to 6 feet	1.50	\$12.50
4 to 5 feet	1.00	8.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.75	6.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.50	4.00
18 to 24 inches .....	.40	
12 to 18 inches .....	.35	

Extra select specimens, 50% higher.

Savin Juniper.—Thickly branched, low and spreading; habit variable; very dense, dark green foliage. A favorite for many uses, especially for rock gardens and window boxes.

Each	Per 10	
18 to 24 inch, spread	\$0.75	\$6.00
4 to 6 feet	1.25	10.00

Pine, Japanese Red (P. densiflora.)—A rapid growing ornamental tree, often very picturesque when older with its spreading, irregular head; leaves in pairs, bright bluish-green, 2½ to 5 inches long.

Each	Per 10	
6 to 8 feet	\$1.50	\$12.00
4 to 6 feet	1.25	10.00

Pine, Red or Norway.—A tall tree with stout horizontal branches. Leaves 4 to 6 inches long, flexible in pairs, dark green and lustrous. Very valuable, especially in landscape work. For richness, fullness, and vigor of foliage, it is hard to surpass.

6 to 8 feet	\$2.00	each
5 to 6 feet	1.75	each

Pine, Scotch.—A tall tree with horizontal or sometimes drooping branches and dense, rigid foliage of bluish-green; in pairs; 1½ to 3 in. long. Broadly pyramidal, with rounded top with age.

Each	Per 10	
5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.75	6.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.65	4.00



AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.
Makes a nice Group or Hedge.



TREES "BALLED AND BURLAPED."

Pyramidal Arborvitae (Center), Woodward Globe Arborvitae (left,) Chinese Golden Dwarf Arborvitae (right.)

Pine, White.—A tall, stately tree with regular whorls of horizontal branches, forming a symmetrical, pyramidal crown; soft, bluish-green leaves in 5's, 2 to 4 or 3½ to 5 inches long. The most beautiful of our native pines.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 2½ feet	\$0.60	\$5.00

Redwood.—A gigantic tree growing naturally on the coast ranges of California.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$1.50	\$12.50

Retinispora.—See Cypress, page 17.

Spruce, Black Hills.—Similar to Norway, withstanding cold and drought much better.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inch	\$0.40	\$3.50
12 to 18 inch	.30	2.50

Spruce, Colorado Blue.—Very richly colored foliage of a silvery blue sheen. Its form and striking appearance make it unquestionably the finest lawn tree extant. Very hardy.

3 to 4 feet, select color	\$4.00	each
2 to 3 feet	3 50	each

Spruce, Colorado.—Green type.

	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches	\$0.60	\$5.00
12 to 18 inches	.50	4.00

Spruce, Norway.—The most widely planted spruce. Tall and picturesque with spreading, usually pendulous branches. Extensively used for ornament, screens and windbreaks.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$0.65	\$5.00
2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00
18 to 24 inch	.35	3.00

Spruce, Koster's Blue.—Grafted from the true blue type of the Koster's Spruce.

3 to 4 feet	\$6.00	each
2 to 3 feet	5.00	each

Broad-Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs

THESE beautiful trees and plants are quite as necessary to finish planting effect as many classes more extensively planted. No garden or landscape is complete without them and many such would be greatly enhanced by their more extensive use, more noticeably in winter. A northern exposure should be selected as a planting site to prevent or moderate the direct rays of the sun. If such a situation is not at hand, partial shade is satisfactory and under either of these conditions greener foliage with more luster is produced. A cool, moist soil, though well drained, is best, and a slight covering of forest leaves will keep the roots nearer the proper temperature.

Tree Box (Buxus arboreascens).—A small tree or shrub with small, glossy green foliage thickly covering the many short branches, and possessing a peculiar fragrance. Always seen in English gardening.

	Each	Per 10
20 to 24 in., bushy	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 20 in., bushy	1.00	9.00
12 to 15 in., medium bushy	.50	4.00
6 to 8 in. for lining out hedges, 10c each, 70c per 10., \$5.00 per 100.		

Long Leaved Box (Buxus longifolia).—Spreading in growth with foliage unusually long for boxwood.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in., med. bushy	\$0.40	\$3.00	
8 to 10 in., slender	.15	1.25	\$10.00

Willow Leaved Box (Buxus salicifolia).—This beautiful form of Boxwood has oval dark green leaves and possesses a clearer, darker luster than any of the nine varieties in our collection, also withstanding sunlight best. Up-right in growth.

12 to 15 in., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.		
6 to 8 in., for lining out hedges, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.		

Dwarf Box (Buxus suffruticosa).—A dwarf, compact evergreen shrub, extensively used for low hedges and edging; small oval leaves of a pleasing bright lustrous green.

6 to 8 inches, very bushy	30c each
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Euonymus Japonicus.—An upright shrub with slightly quadrangular branches and very glossy, dark green leaves.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 inches, slender	\$0.20	\$1.50

Euonymus Duke of Anjou.—A form of the above, foliage variegated with yellow.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 inch, slender	\$0.25	\$1.75

Holly, American (Ilex opaca).—A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are borne clusters of bright red berries. Very desirable. Should be planted in groups to produce berries. Most of the leaves should be removed from Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 feet	\$5.00	\$45.00
6 to 8 feet	3.50	30.00
4 to 6 feet	2.00	18.00
3 to 4 feet	1.25	10.00
2 to 3 feet	.75	6.00

Holly, English.—A small shrub with darker green but smaller leaves than the American species. Must have partial shade and winter protection.

8 to 10 inch	50c each
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Magnolia Grandiflora (Southern Magnolia or Bull Bay).—A stately tree of the South with large evergreen leaves, thick and glossy. Large waxy white, fragrant flowers. Tender north.

2 to 3 feet	\$1.00 each
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Thorn, Evergreen or Pyracantha.—A compact, much branched shrub of low, spreading habit; flat-topped clusters of white flowers in spring followed by scarlet berries.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 inches	\$0.25	\$2.00

Adam's Needle (Yucca filamentosa).—A stately plant, forming an immense tuft or cluster of long, narrow or blade-like needle-tipped leaves, from which rises a majestic flower stem 4 to 6 feet high crowned with a profusion of large, drooping, creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Bold and imposing in appearance. Strong plants, 15c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Shade Trees

NO landscape or lawn is complete without this group of trees, the foundation of all other plantings. The wide range in outline, habit, color tones or foliage and flowering qualities make them among the most valuable ornamentals. Nothing can be planted which will grow so well with so little care and attention as trees. The first cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring, in addition to the added value of the property.

Transplanting Hints.—To do their best, trees should have reasonably fertile soil. Such as would grow good crops is sufficient. Where they are to be set along graded streets from which the top soil has been removed or for any reason the soil is poor, a large hole should be dug and filled with rich earth such as a garden soil. If there is a dense, hard pan, it is often an advantage to loosen it up with a small charge of some slow acting high explosive, thus providing drainage and opportunity for the roots to go deeper. The trunks of large trees should be partially protected from the sun the first summer. Trim any broken roots with a sharp knife; see that the soil is well firmed. Prune, usually about one-third. Ordinarily the leader or central shoot should not be cut back severely, and it is often unnecessary at all unless to make the head more dense.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 50 of a variety at 100 rate. Large trees above eight feet will be properly pruned back unless otherwise ordered. Cal. designates caliper or diameter at the ground. Larger sizes than priced herein will be quoted by mail.

Ash, Variegated.—A novel form of the Ash, dwarf in habit and upright in growth. Foliage small, strikingly variegated green and gold. Very desirable and suited for many purposes.

5 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 60c each, \$4.00 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Birch, European White.—A beautiful tree; silvery white bark; graceful slender branches; quite erect when young, with a few years' growth assuming an elegant drooping habit.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 to 2 1/2 in. caliper.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
1 to 1 1/2 in. caliper.....	1.00	8.00

Catalpa speciosa (Western Catalpa).—Rapidly becomes a large tree; very hardy; leaves large, dark green, heart shaped; flowers white, dotted reddish and violet, in panicles, followed by long seed pods.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$0.15	\$1.00

Crab, Bechtel's Double Flowering.—A large shrub or small tree, forming a broad head; in spring a mass of deliciously perfumed, large, very double flowers, delicate pink, resembling small Hermosa roses; worthy of a place in any garden.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$5.00

Elm, American White.—A large and stately tree with long, graceful, drooping branches. Leaves oblong, dark green, turning pale yellow in autumn. The well known elm of our American forests, one of the best trees for street, lawn, park and landscape planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1 1/2 inch caliper....	\$0.65	\$5.00	
6 to 8 feet .....	.40	3.00	\$20.00
5 to 6 feet .....	.30	2.50	15.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.25	2.00	12.50

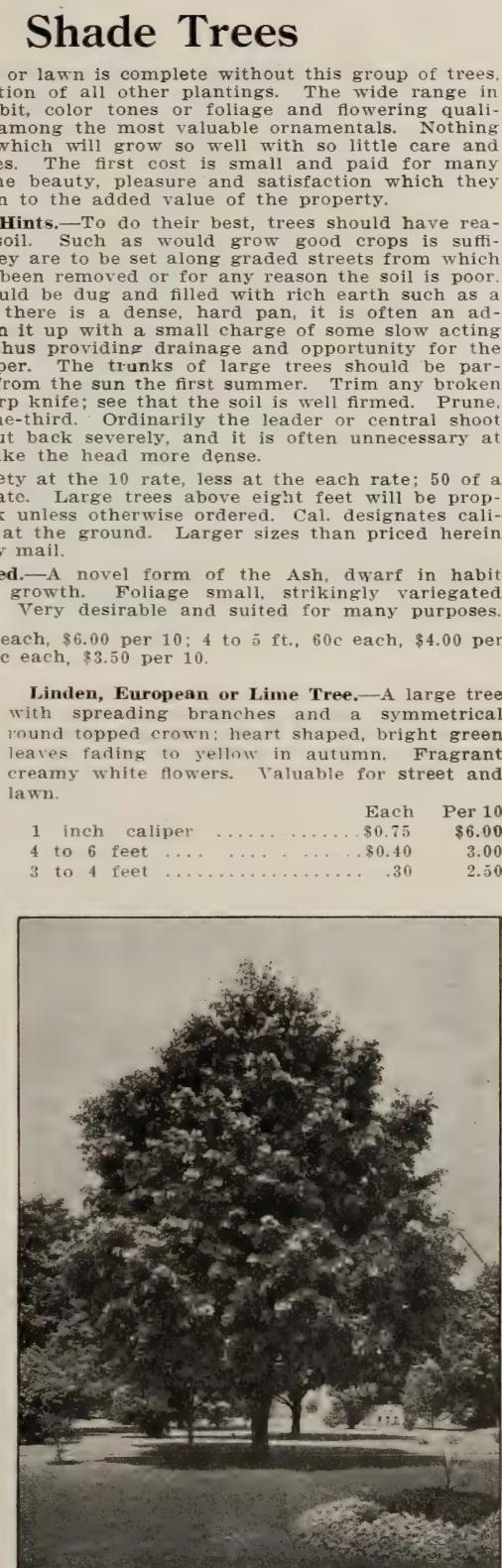
Kentucky Coffee Tree.—A large tree with rough barked, stout twigless branches, forming a narrow round head; broad fronds of bluish-green leaves; its seeds were roasted for coffee before and during the Revolutionary War.

	Each	Per 10
1 1/2 to 2 in. caliper	\$1.50	\$12.00
1 to 1 1/2 in. caliper.....	1.00	8.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.50	4.00

Hickory, Shellbark.—2 in. cal., \$2.00 each.

Linden, American, or Basswood.—A broad, round topped tree, grand for street or lawn. Very fragrant when in bloom.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 6 feet	\$0.40	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.50



The Lindens have Fragrant Flowers.



AMERICAN PLANE.

Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*, *Salisburia adiantifolia*).—A fine, columnar growing tree attaining a height of 60 to 80 feet; bright, glossy green foliage, resembling Maidenhair fern in form but larger; fruit plum-like, enclosing a sweet-kerneled nut; very free from insect injury; of special value for isolated specimens to secure picturesque effects.

2 in. cal., \$2.00 each; 3 in. cal., \$3.00 each.

Magnolia Tripetala; Umbrella Magnolia.—This variety, wherever planted, produces a very tropical effect and makes a fine showing on the lawn or large grounds. Branches irregular, leaves 16 to 24 inches long, disposed in whorls about branches; large creamy white, very fragrant flowers.

1½ to 2 in. cal. \$1.50 each
1 to 1½ in. cal. 1.00 each

Maple, Sugar or Rock.—A very stately tree, thriving on almost any soil. Its dense symmetrical crown and beautiful foliage at once pronounce it the best of its class for lawn, street or avenue planting. Deeply rooted, allowing grass to grow freely about the trunk. Leaves three to five lobed, dark green above, pale beneath, in autumn assuming most beautiful shades of yellow, orange, and scarlet.

	Each	Per 10
2½ to 3 in. caliper	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 to 2½ in. caliper	2.50	20.00
1¾ to 2 in. caliper	2.00	18.00
1¼ to 1½ in. caliper	1.25	10.00
1 to 1¼ in. caliper	.75	6.50
6 to 8 feet	.50	3.50
5 to 6 feet	.45	3.00
4 to 5 feet	.35	2.50

Larger sizes priced upon application.

Maple, Norway.—A large, handsome tree with spreading branches and a compact round head. Foliage deep green and shining.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50

Maple, Scarlet.—A native species with fine rounded head; producing deep red blossoms before the leaves appear; attractive at every season from its excellent habit, early flowers, bright red seed, and brilliant scarlet, autumnal foliage.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet	\$0.40	\$3.50
4 to 5 feet	.30	2.50

Maple, Soft, White or Silver.—Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when immediate shade is desired. Well known and widely planted.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
5 to 6 feet	.25	2.00	15.00

Oak, Chestnut.—A tall tree with broad open crown; leaves similar to American Chestnut, often coloring beautifully in autumn; acorn chestnut brown; makes a grand full grown lawn specimen.

2 in. cal.	\$2.50	each
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Oak, White.—A spreading, towering species with rugged, massive trunk and branches; bark light gray; leaves highly colored red when unfolding; bright green at maturity, in autumn purple and red, falling tardily, sometimes not till spring; one of the finest oaks for lawn or park.

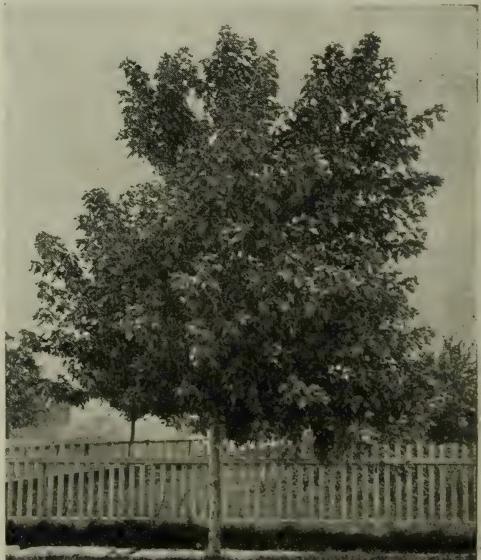
	Each
4 to 5 in. caliper	\$4.50
3 to 4 in. caliper	3.50
2 to 3 in. caliper	2.25

Plum, Othello.—The foliage is of the most brilliant reddish-purple, holding its color throughout the season; growth upright; fruit deep crimson, about one inch diameter.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$0.60	\$5.00
4 to 6 feet	.40	3.50

Plane Tree, American. (American Sycamore.)—A very large and lofty tree with massive branches forming a round head. In winter its whitish mottled trunk presents a striking effect; an excellent street and park tree; of very rapid growth.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 in. cal.	\$0.90	\$7.00
1¼ to 1½ in. cal.	.60	5.00



SILVER LEAF MAPLE.

Poplar, Norway.—The Sudden Saw Log, will no doubt supplant Carolina Poplar, which it resembles in general appearance, but is of even more rapid growth and holds its leaves better in fall than the Carolina.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 in. caliper.....	\$0.90	\$7.50
1¼ to 1½ in. caliper.....	.75	6.00
1 to 1¼ in. caliper.....	.60	5.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.30	2.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	.25	2.00

Walnut, Black.—The common variety producing the beautiful furniture wood; nut large, fine flavored, rich, hardy.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$0.20	\$1.50

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).—A magnificent native of tall pyramidal habit and very rapid growth; leaves light green and lustrous, four lobed, pale yellow and orange in autumn. Cup shaped flowers, greenish-yellow, blotched with orange, resembling a tulip.

	Each	Per 10
1½ to 2 in. caliper	\$1.25	\$10.00
1 to 1½ in. caliper .....	.75	6.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.50	4.00

Willow, Babylonian Weeping.—A picturesque well known tree with beautiful slender and pendant branches. Its narrow bright green leaves appear in very early spring.

	Each	Per 10
8 to 10 feet	\$0.80	\$7.00
6 to 8 feet .....	.60	4.00



SUGAR MAPLE.

Willow, Golden Babylonian Weeping.—A distinct form of the Babylonian Weeping Willow, with bright yellow bark.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 feet	\$0.60	\$4.00
4 to 6 feet .....	.50	3.00

Willow, Laurel Leaved.—A compact small tree or large shrub. Leaves dark green and glossy, resembling the laurel, their odor when bruised resembling the Bay Tree. Fine for ornamental planting and foliage effects.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet	\$0.40	\$3.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.30	2.50

Ornamental Grass

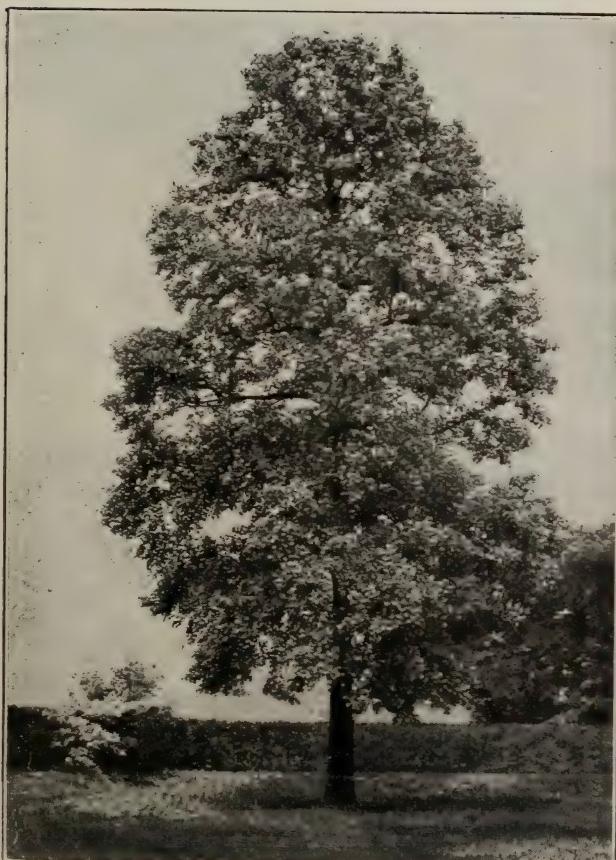
Eulalia Japonica, Variegated.—Blade-like leaves are creamy white with broad margin of bright green. In autumn the foliage is over-towered with long, perfectly shaped plumes, turning silvery at first frost. 15c each, 70c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

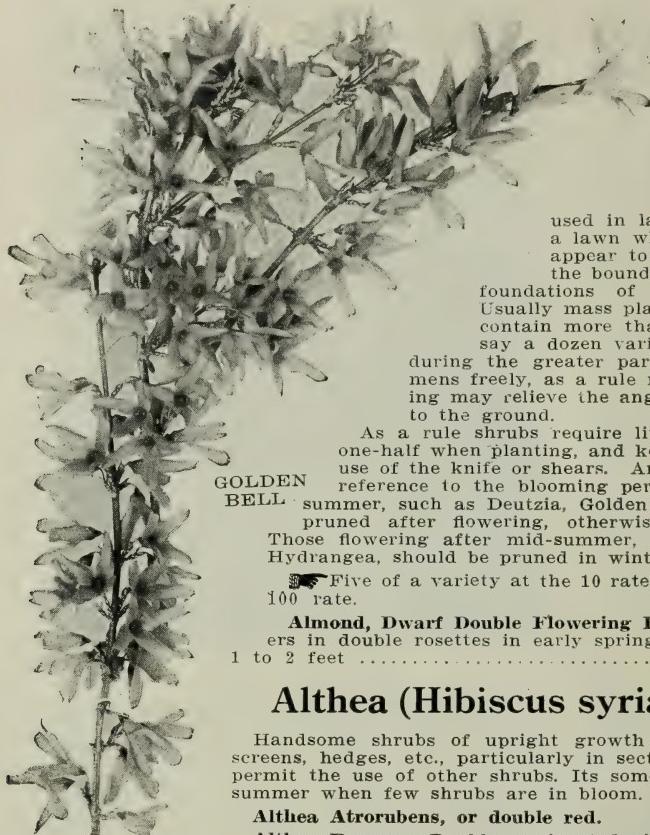
Eulalia Japonica Zebra (Zebra Grass).—Leaves distinctly striped crosswise with large bars of white. 15c each, 70c per 10.

Erianthus Ravennae.—A reed-like ornamental grass throwing up twenty to thirty flower stalks 8 to 10 feet high when well grown. The plumes are highly valued as parlor ornaments. A rival of the gorgeous Pampas Plume (*Gynerium*) when in bloom. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Ribbon Grass.—A low growing grass with variegated leaf blades. Suitable for hedging grass or shrub plantings or as clumps. 10c each; 60c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

Tulip Tree is Well Named for its Flowers.





Hardy Flowering Shrubs

FLOWERING shrubs make a beautiful display in a year or two, giving the lawn a very attractive, finished appearance, and should be extensively used in laying out new grounds. There is hardly a lawn which their use would not improve. They appear to best advantage planted in groups, along the boundaries or division line of properties, at the foundations of buildings, and along walks or drives. Usually mass plantings should be irregular in outline and contain more than one species. By a proper selection of say a dozen varieties, a succession of bloom may be had during the greater part of the summer. Use individual specimens freely, as a rule not too much scattered. Judicious planting may relieve the angularity of foundations, pinning the house to the ground.

As a rule shrubs require little pruning. Reduce them one-third to one-half when planting, and keep them in proper shape and size by the use of the knife or shears. Any extensive pruning should be done with

GOLDEN BELL reference to the blooming period. Varieties which flower before mid-summer, such as Deutzia, Golden Bell, Mock Orange and Lilac, should be pruned after flowering, otherwise the quantity will be much reduced. Those flowering after mid-summer, consequently on the new wood, such as Hydrangea, should be pruned in winter or early spring.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate; less at each rate; 50 of a variety at the 100 rate.

Almond, Dwarf Double Flowering Pink.—Desirable for its profusion of flowers in double rosettes in early spring. Each Per 10
1 to 2 feet \$0.20 \$1.20

Althea (*Hibiscus syriacus*, Rose of Sharon)

Handsome shrubs of upright growth and valuable as single plants and for screens, hedges, etc., particularly in sections where soil and arid climate do not permit the use of other shrubs. Its somewhat bell-shaped flowers appear in late summer when few shrubs are in bloom.

Althea Atrorubens, or double red.

Althea Banner.—Double, variegated pink and white. One of the best.

Althea Double Lilac; Double White.

Althea Jean of Arc.—Pure white, very double, the best double white.

Althea Totus Albus.—Beautiful single, pure white; dwarf; exceptionally good.

Variegated.—Conspicuous for its foliage

Prices of Althea:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 feet	\$0.40	\$3.00	
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	2.50	
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00	

Barberry, Thunbergs (Japanese Barberry).—Of dwarf, dense spreading habit, with graceful though spiny branches and small, beautiful green leaves coloring brilliantly in autumn. Almost inconspicuous creamy-white flowers followed by scarlet berries remaining all winter. Forms a nicely shaped specimen plant and is admirably suited for low hedges, borders or edges, enduring partial shade.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50
18 to 24 in. ....	.25	2.00
12 to 18 in. ....	.20	1.50

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub).—A unique old garden favorite valued for its odd, double, spicily-fragnant, chocolate red flowers; twigs reddish, leaves glossy dark green.

12 to 18 inches	20c each
Deutzia Pride of Rochester. —A vigorous, upright shrub, bearing in early spring a profusion of dainty double, bell-shaped flowers in racemes 4 to 6 in. long; white, outer petals tinted rose; of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil not too wet. Each Per 10 Per 100	
4 to 5 feet	\$0.35
3 to 4 feet ....	.25
2 to 3 feet ....	.20
18 to 24 inches .....	.15
	\$2.50
	\$15.00
	12.00

Prices of Deutzia:	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 inches	\$0.25	\$2.00	



The Flowers of Deutzia Gracilis are as Delicate as Lily of the Valley.



The dainty double bell-shaped flowers of the Deutzia claim attention from all.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—This most popular Hydrangea grows to a height of 7 to 10 feet; flowers in great pyramidal panicles, white on opening, assuming rose and bronze tints on exposed sides. Blooms profusely in August and September when few other shrubs are in bloom. One of the finest shrubs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.40	\$3.00	
2 to 3 feet	.30	2.50	
18 to 24 inch	.25	2.00	

Lilac, Common Purple.—The best known and still one of the favorite Lilacs, admired by all for its fragrance, its earliness, and its wondrous wealth of dark purple flowers in clusters; wherever planted it seems appropriate; very effective in groups; vigorous, enduring neglect.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 feet	\$0.30	\$2.50	
2 to 3 feet	.20	1.75	\$15.00

Lilac, White.—1 to 2 feet, 25c each.

Lilac, Persian.—Pale lilac flowers in broad panicles in late spring; slender branches, rich green foliage; medium height.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$.025	\$2.00	

Euonymous, European (Burning Bush.)—Its light, yellow seeds are enclosed in quaintly beautiful, four-lobed capsules, usually pink.

4 to 5 feet.....50c each

Exochorda Grandiflora. (See Pearl Bush.)

Golden Bell, Dark Green (*Forsythia viridissima*)—One of the most welcome sights of early spring with its mass of golden yellow flowers even before the leaves are developed, it deserves a place in all collections. Erect in habit with green bark and dark green foliage; usually seen in shrubby borders and mass planting but makes a nice specimen shrub.

Each Per 10 Per 100

Specimen plants,	\$1.00	\$8.00	
4 to 5 ft....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft....	.30	2.50	18.00
2 to 3 ft....	.25	2.00	15.00

Golden Bell, Weeping (*Forsythia suspensa*)—A very graceful, drooping form of the above, very free flowering; highly effective planted on banks or retaining walls where the branches droop naturally; sometimes trained up a wall 5 or 6 feet, or in front of the piazza, and its long branches allowed to sweep the ground.

Specimen plants, \$1.00 each, per 10, \$8; 4 to 5 ft. 50c each, \$4 per 10; 3 to 4 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, per 10, \$2, per 100, \$15.

Hydrangea Hills of Snow; or American Everblooming (*Hydrangea arborescens sterilis*)—A valuable hardy shrub; white flowers turning to green instead of brown as other Hydrangeas. Blooms from June until August. Grows best in full sun; thrives in partial shade. Strong field plants, 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.



The Fragrant Lilac will always be a Favorite.



Weigela gives an Abundance of Trumpet-shaped Flowers.

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*, *Syringa*)

The name is almost a sufficient description. Its flowers appear in profusion in late spring or early summer, adding grace and beauty to any garden or shrubbery border. Vigorous, thriving in almost any well drained soil.

Sweet Scented Mock Orange (*P. coronarius*).—Rather tall; creamy white, very fragrant

flowers in great profusion. Showy and desirable; should be in all collections. No. 5 to 6 ft. size.

Double Flowered Mock Orange. (*P. dianthiflorus*).—A variety with double white flowers of good size and substance. 2 to 3 ft., only.

Large Flowered Mock Orange (*P. grandiflorus*).—A tall variety with very large, pure white, very showy flowers, later than *P. coronarius*. We can supply all sizes of this.

	Each	Per 10
5 to 6 feet	\$0.75	\$6.00
4 to 5 feet .....	.40	3.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	1.50

Jasmine, Yellow.—A slender shrub, needing the support of a trellis or wall; its small starry yellow flowers open during the mild days of spring. Old-fashioned favorite. 25c each.

Jasmine, White.—More tender than above and should have a sheltered position. 25c each.

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*).—A hardy Chinese shrub with slender branches. Very attractive in early spring with its fragrant terminal racemes of pearl-like buds and starry white flowers. Best massed with other shrubs.

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.50

Privet, California.—This most popular hedge plant is a well known shrub of free, upright growth and dark, glossy green leaves. Nearly evergreen except in the Northern States. Also used for single specimens for terrace, hall or porch decoration. For hedges set in trenches, the smaller sizes 8 inches apart, the larger 8, or 10 to 12 inches. Prune back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground severely the next one or two seasons, after that to maintain the height and shape desired. These plants are three-year, pruned back this spring, and are strong and bushy.

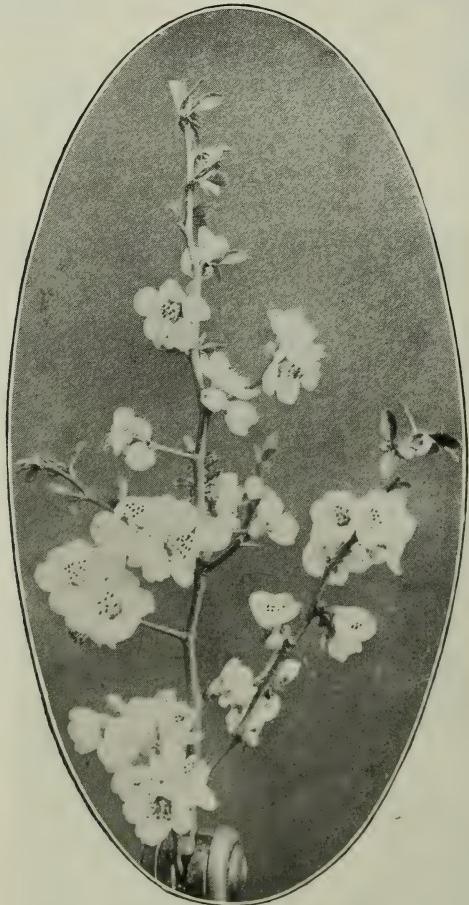
	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 feet	\$0.25	\$1.25	\$8.50
4 to 5 feet .....	.20	1.00	6.50
3 to 4 feet .....	.15	.75	5.00

Quince, White Flowered Japan (*Pyrus japonica nivalis*).—A hardy shrub with handsome single white flowers in very early spring before the leaves are developed; fragrant greenish-yellow fruit. The branches are spiny, foliage pleasing, making a valuable shrub for informal hedges or single specimens.

3 to 4 ft. 35c each; 2 to 3 ft., 25c each.

Smoke Tree (*Purple Fringe*).—A large shrub or small tree with purple flowers in loose panicles, becoming plumose, giving it a smoky appearance in early summer.

Large plants, 50c each.



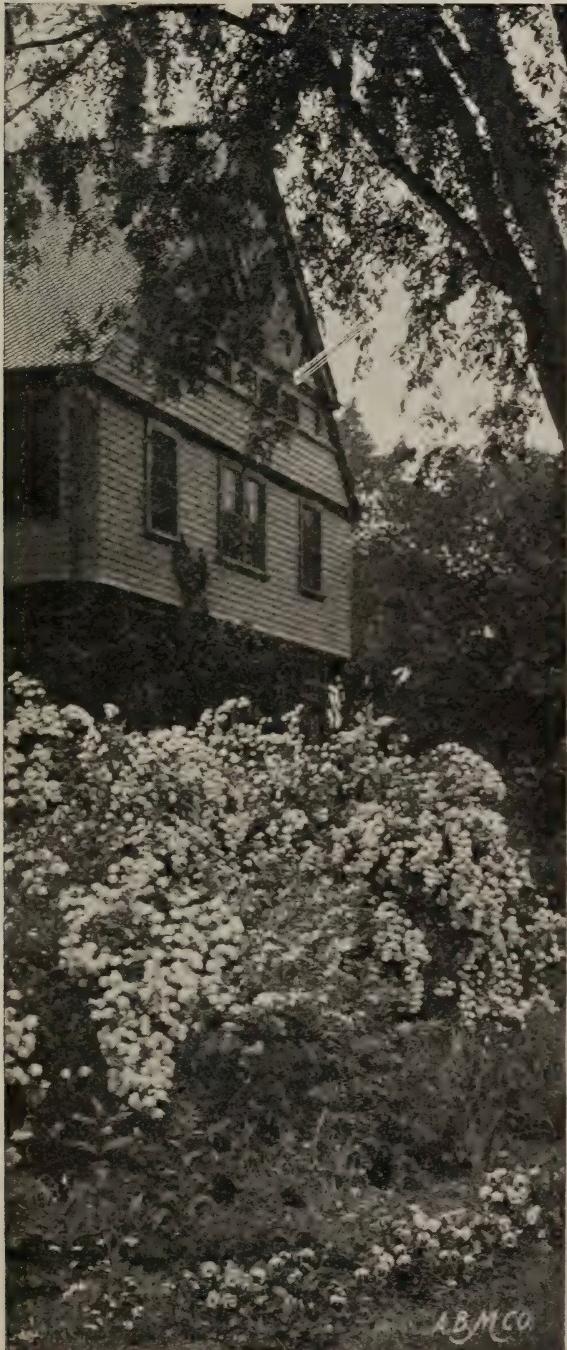
WHITE JAPAN QUINCE.
Blooms before the leaves are developed.

Snowball.—An old-time garden favorite, very impressive in early summer with its abundance of pure white flowers in showy balls.

	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 feet	\$0.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00

Snowberry, White Fruited.—Branches slender, bending under the weight of the white berries, very conspicuous after the leaves have fallen. Strong plants, 30c each.

Snowberry, Red Fruited.—15c each.



Spirea Van Houttei will Bloom the first Spring if you plant early.

Spirea

Few shrubs lend themselves to every situation or condition as well as spireas, showy, free flowering shrubs of easiest culture and covering a considerable blooming period from spring into summer. They are valuable for garden, lawn and landscape planting, being graceful, compact and hardy, preferring sunny situations.

Spirea Billardii.—Upright in growth, flowers bright pink in dense, finger-like panicles, 5-8 inches long in summer, and from time to time till fall if cut back liberally as they fade.

Spirea Fontenaysii alba.—Upright in growth with willow-like leaves and white flowers in finger-like panicles in summer.

Spirea Prunifolia Double, or Bridal Wreath.—Tall and graceful with small, double, showy, white flowers, clustered thickly along the slender branches in early spring; foliage, shining, dark green, turning orange in Autumn.

Spirea Reevesiana Double.—Very similar to Van Houttei except the flowers are double, habit is more upright though arching gracefully, and blooms later, the two making excellent companion shrubs.

Spirea Van Houttei; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.—Beautiful at any season, when in bloom in early to late spring its dense drifts of white flower wreaths on gracefully arching branches are singularly graceful. The foliage is a pleasing dark green, bluish beneath, coloring beautifully in Autumn. It makes an excellent informal hedge and a fine specimen plant. With all a grand shrub and indispensable for lawn and landscape planting.

Prices of above Spirea.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Specimen plants, \$1.00			
4 to 5 feet ....	.50	\$4.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet ....	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet ....	.25	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 inches. .20	1.50	10.00	

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—Dark crimson flowers, borne in large heads in great profusion all summer. Dwarf. 20c each.

Weigela (Diervilla)

The Weigela, with its quantity of trumpet-shaped flowers clustered thickly along the branches in late spring, is showy as a specimen plant and almost a necessity in mass planting and shrubbery borders. Of variable habit, thriving in any common garden soil, preferably moist.

Weigela Amabilis.—A large, showy, pink or rose-flowered form of vigorous growth.

Weigela Desboisi.—Flowers deep rose.

Weigela Hendersoni.—Flowers light rose.

Weigela Rosea.—A rose flowered variety, blooming early and profusely; excellent.

Weigela Variegated.—Leaves green, margined with yellow; flowers blush-white.

Prices of Weigela:

	Each	Per 10
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.35	3.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00

White Bush Honeysuckle.—An upright or shrub honeysuckle bearing abundant, white, fragrant flowers, followed by masses of red berries. 25c each.



GENERAL
JACQUEMINOT,
a rich, velvety
crimson.

Roses

THESE most beautiful of flowers are everywhere prized for their fragrance, beauty of form and color, and long blooming period. Anyone who has a small piece of ground and sunshine can grow roses, especially the Ramblers and Hybrid Perpetuals. Roses may be grown in any soil that will produce fair grain or vegetables, though for best results a rich, deep loam is required. The ground should be well spaded to a depth of two feet or more, and may be enriched with thoroughly rotted manure or finely ground bone. The situation should be sheltered but not shaded and should be well drained. The Hybrid Perpetuals, while not as constant bloomers as the Teas, flower profusely, are perfectly hardy and particularly suited for open-ground planting, quickly growing into large, vigorous bushes. The Everblooming Tea and Noisette class require some winter protection by covering with evergreen boughs, coarse straw, leaves or other material, but do not cover before frost or so as to exclude air and light. Annual pruning in early spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea class, will produce more flowers with better stems.

Note—Our roses are not the small plants offered in dollar collections sent by mail, but have been grown in the open field. The illustration of White Maman Cochet is from a photo of the blooms produced the summer before they are sold to you. Our plants are suitable for general planting and will average 8 to 20 inches in height according to class and habit of growth of the variety. All kinds do not produce the same growth in two years. We can supply mailing size field grown plants (smaller than those sent by express) of a number of varieties, at the each rate postpaid.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

PRICES:—Except as noted, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at the 10 rate; less at each rate.

American Beauty.—Large; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious fragrance. 40c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Caroline Marniesse.—Blooms medium size, pure white slightly tinted pink; a constant and profuse bloomer; very hardy and especially adapted to cemetery and border planting.

Clio.—Flesh color, shaded at the center with rosy-pink, large, fine globular form, blooms freely; vigorous growth; handsome foliage.

Coquette Des Alps.—Large, well formed, pure white, sometimes faintly tinged pale blush; full and free in flower, delicious fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen, White American Beauty.)—Splendid long pointed buds and magnificent snow-white blooms, full, deep and double. The best white hybrid perpetual. Always in bloom. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson; fragrant; fine buds and flowers; one of the best for open ground; blooms profusely.

Madam Masson.—Large, full clear bright rose flowers, highly perfumed; noted for its constant and profuse blooming.

Madame Plantier.—Among all pure white roses this is one of the hardiest, and especially good for cemetery planting; strong, vigorous, forming handsome, upright bushes, and blooming very profusely in early summer when roses are particularly welcome; fragrant. 25c each, 3 for 65c, \$2.00 per 10.

Paul Neyron.—Deep, shining rose; very large, full and double; finely scented; a good strong grower with nice stems, very few thorns; blooms continuously.

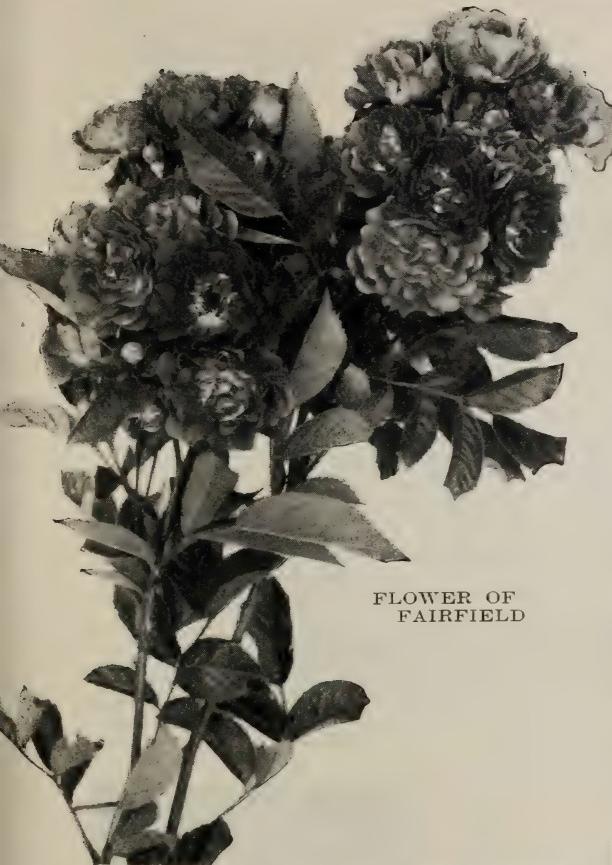
Prince Camille de Rohan.—Large, fragrant flowers; deep, rich, velvety crimson, shading maroon. A handsome variety.

Ulrich Brunner.—Rich glowing crimson, elegantly flamed with scarlet; of fine form and substance; fragrant; vigorous; profuse bloomer.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET.

As they bloom the year before they are sold to you.



Everblooming or Monthly Roses

Class indicated by: T. for Tea; H. T., Hybrid Tea; Pol., Polyantha; B., Bourbon.

PRICES:—Except where noted, 25c each; \$2 per 10; 5 of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate.

Baby Rambler (Pol.)—In bloom all the time, flowers brightest crimson in large clusters, hiding the plant, which grows to a height of 18 inches. Valuable for bedding and for blooming indoors. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Blumenschmidt (T.)—This fine new rose is a sport of Mlle. Francisca Kruger, which it resembles in form and growth; deep golden yellow, outer petals edged tender rose; of the richest shade; 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Bridesmaid (T.)—Clear shining pink, large and fragrant; buds of exquisite shape; popular.

Duchess de Brabant (T.)—Soft, light rose with a heavy shading of amber salmon; exquisite fragrance; a vigorous, profuse bloomer.

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)—One of the best roses. Perfectly hardy, a strong, dwarf grower and very profuse bloomer, producing cluster after cluster of full double, finely formed flowers, deliciously scented, all summer. The color is beautiful—ivory-white shading to bright, silvery rose at the center.

Etoile de France (H. T.)—Large flowers on good long, stiff stems, a lovely shade of clear velvety, red crimson; its fragrance and sturdy habit recommend it as a garden rose. Sometimes called Crimson Maman Cochot. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Hardy Climbing Roses in- cluding Ramblers

PRICES:—Except as noted, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; 5 of a variety at the 10 rate, less at each rate.

Baby Ramblers are not climbers. See monthly roses.

Dorothy Perkins (Rambler.)—Resembles Crimson Rambler in habit of blooming, but a beautiful shell-pink, lasting a long time without fading, and even then beautiful. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Flower of Fairfield.—The Everblooming Crimson Rambler, starts blooming in the early spring, and as it flowers freely on the new wood, continues till late Autumn. 50c.

Philadelphia Rambler.—Differs from Crimson Rambler in being a deeper and more intense crimson and blooming earlier. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties).—Very large for this type of rose; color from soft pink through intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine; a strong, vigorous grower with good foliage; very hardy. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Violet Blue, or Veilchenblau—Is the correct name, but no doubt will be better known as the Blue Rambler; semi-double flowers in large trusses, opening reddish-pink, quickly changing to reddish-violet; a decided novelty of a distinct color. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

White Rambler.—Flowers in clusters, double, white sometimes tinted blush; fragrant. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

Yellow Rambler.—Sulphur yellow in bud becoming white when full open; fragrant.





W.M. R. SMITH.

Wm. R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white with soft blendings of salmon-pink, rose-pink and blush tints; long pointed buds; a good grower and producing immense quantities of beautifully formed flowers; sold as Maiden's Blush and

Jeanette Heller by some. 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Yellow Soupert (Mosella) (H. Pol.)—Very double flowers in clusters, chrome-yellow, shading to creamy white at the edge of the petals.

Desirable Hardy Vines

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as trees and shrubs. They tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, furnish shade and flowers over porches and trellises, and heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk or ruin. When planted near the house where the soil is very dry from the protection of the building or drainage by foundation, the soil should be well enriched and watered until they become thoroughly established. The vines we offer are field grown. Five of a variety at 10 rate, less at each rate.

Akebia quinata.—A Japanese vine of great merit with pleasing, dainty, five fingered foliage; of rapid growth, odd flowers, purplish-blue to rosy-purple, with three cup shaped petals. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

American Ivy, Virginia Creeper. (Ampelopsis quinquefolia).—Of rapid growth with five fingered leaves, graceful and most adaptable for natural effects, clinging to trees and walls. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Ampelopsis Veitchii, (Boston Ivy.)—25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni.—A variety of American Ivy, a high climbing vine clinging by means of disc-bearing tendrils. In Autumn the leaves fade with gorgeous tone of red and scarlet; berries blue, in panicles; a very rapid grower, excellent for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Bittersweet, Climbing.—A high climbing American vine with broad bright green leaves and orange-yellow seed-covering which



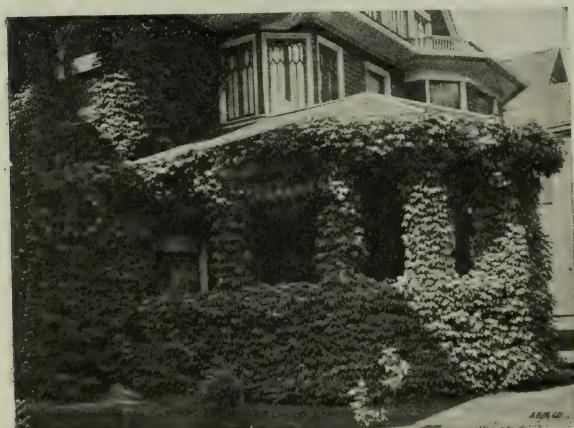
MLLE. FRANCISCA KRUGER

split open at maturity, exposing the red seed and remaining on the vine all winter. 25c each.

Cross Vine (Bignonia crucigera.) — A handsome climber with waxy, evergreen foliage and reddish orange and yellow trumpet shaped flowers. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

English Ivy (Hedera helix.)—A grand high climbing evergreen vine with dark green leaves of exquisite outline and beauty, usually three to five lobed; rapid growing, very hardy, and will soon thickly cover a northern exposure, of brick, stone or wood. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan. — Almost evergreen; a very strong grower covering a wall, stone fence or other object; flowers white becoming yellow. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10.



AMPELOPSIS.



The Fragrance of Clematis Paniculata Resembles English Hawthorn.

Honeysuckle, Scarlet Trumpet.—Long, scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers in profusion; very showy; excellent for porches; remains green here till Christmas. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant.—Bright red flowers buff inside. 25c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Wistaria White.—Attractive and rapid grower with numerous pendulous clusters of white pea shaped flowers, excellent for porch, arbor or trellis. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria Purple.—The well known variety with lilac-purple flowers. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Wistaria multiflora (Japanese Wistaria).—Flowers light purple in loose drooping racemes, often two to three feet long. 75c each.

Silk Vine.—A vigorous, high-climbing, twining vine; shiny, deep green leaves; adapted for arbor or trellis work. 25c.

Clematis

Graceful free-growing vines, well adapted for trailing on balconies, porches, etc., or for covering walls and fences. A loamy, fertile soil should be given them and for best results it should be frequently enriched. In early spring cut away all weak branches and train on a support to prevent whipping in the breeze, as splitting of the bark by twisting is fatal to the plant.

Henryi.—Abundant large, creamy-white, fragrant flowers. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Jackmanii.—Large, velvety purple; free flowering; the most popular. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Mme. Edouard Andre.—Violet-red, strong and vigorous. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Paniculata (Japanese Clematis or Japanese Virgin's Bower).—One of the most beautiful hardy vines; flowers pure white in large panicles, fairly covering upper portion of the plant, its fragrance resembling the English Hawthorne. A rapid, strong grower, quickly reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreading out when trained on wires or strings. Perfectly hardy. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Climbing Euonymus Green. (Euonymus radicans.)—A graceful, evergreen, clinging vine, with small, rich green foliage; very attractive and suitable for covering northern exposures of brick or stone. Of very dense growth, it clings closely, making no straggling shoots; this and the following are also used for edging, and will become a bush shape if set to a small stake. 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Climbing Euonymus Variegated. (Euonymus radicans variegata.)—A variety of the above, its rich, green foliage, beautifully variegated with silvery-white. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Trumpet Creeper (Tecoma radicans).—A stout high climber, well known for its orange-red trumpet-shaped flowers. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.



WHITE WISTARIA

The Popular Peony

LARGE and showy without being coarse, ranging in color through almost every tint of pink, white, red and crimson, with even a startling approach toward yellow, the modern Peony rivals the rose in fragrance, beauty and variety of form. A collection of a few select varieties will supply an abundance of cut flowers, a yearly source of wonder and delight. Whether as specimen clumps on the lawn, among other perennials, or as an edging for shrubbery, the effect is charming. As a border for a walk or drive, or a low ornamental lawn hedge, they are unusual and attractive. On grounds of large extent bold masses are gorgeous, surpassing the rhododendron in size and magnificence of bloom.

Planting Instructions. Hardy as the oak, they are so easy to grow that little need be said. Often, in neglected gardens, one sees large clumps that have flourished and bloomed for years. Yet, they amply repay all attention given them. Peonies thrive in almost any soil, but succeed best in a deep, rich, moist loam.

If you want to give them ideal conditions, dig to a depth of two to three feet, thoroughly mix with the soil about one-third of **well rotted** manure, or a little finely ground bone, adding a little sand or fine gravel if the soil is inclined to be sticky or heavy. Fill a few inches above the surface to allow for settling. Cover the crowns three inches, firming the soil well, and planting two to three feet apart. Keep the soil well stirred the early part of the first two summers. A winter mulch of coarse, strawy manure is a benefit, especially the first winter if planted in late fall. When spring arrives remove the coarse portions, stirring the finer parts well into the soil, taking care not to disturb the pinkish-white buds just beginning to appear. While hardy without, an annual winter mulch is well repaid with increased size and profusion of bloom.

Here in the Middle West, we grow Peonies in immense quantities, our nurseries being the hub for shipments to all points of the compass. Ideal climate, a rich soil, and the most modern and thorough cultivation make for superior vitality in our Peony roots. They are of liberal size, full of real life and vigorous promise, and will reward you with a wealth of bloom.

None of the following varieties are single, though Marie Jacquin often blooms single when first transplanted. The name in parenthesis following the variety name is the originator or introducer with date of introduction.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate; less at each rate; write for 100 rates giving list of wants.



ALBA SULPHUREA
A Beautiful Sulphur Yellow

Achille (Calot, 1855.)—Delicate flesh, finishing white; moderately large flower, very fragrant and quite early; free upright grower and very vigorous; profuse bloomer and a cut flower variety. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Alba Sulphurea. (Calot, 1860.)—Broad white guard petals, center petals narrow, forming a full high cushion of sulphur yellow; agreeable fragrance; follows Festiva maxima; good grower, strong stems, and excellent for cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Alexander Dumas (Guerin, 1862.)—Brilliant pink interspersed with white, salmon and chamois; fragrant, pretty bloom, appearing with

the earliest Chinese varieties; vigorous plant, strong stems, abundant large flowers. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Alexandrina (Calot, 1856.)—Lilaceous rose of very large size and good form, the bloom appearing directly above the mass of foliage. Compact, dwarfish habit, especially suited for lawn and landscape work. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Andomarensis (Delache, 1850.)—Large, cherry red; a vigorous, healthy grower and profuse bloomer. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Andre Lauries (Crousse, 1881.)—Abundant, rosy red, fragrant blooms; one of the latest and a good low priced variety of its season; healthy, vigorous growth and long stems; an old standard. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Baronne James de Rothschild (Guerin, 1850.)—Guard petals silvery rose, a purplish rose tuft being borne with a salmon center; moderately fragrant; midseason; of medium dwarf, but vigorous habit, very free flowering, and especially well adapted to lawn and landscape work. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Belle Douaissienne.—Large, very full, imbricated; broad petals, flesh and salmon, flaked and edged carmine; a beautiful color; tea rose fragrance; blooms in clusters; a late lawn or landscape variety. 30c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Bride, The (Terry.)—Guard petals striped flesh, inside straw, finely fringed, whole flower nearly white; fragrant; midseason; long stems, compact habit; very free flowering and extensively used for cut flowers; especially good for lawn or landscape work. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Charlemagne (Crousse, 1880.)—Creamy-white, center light lilac-flesh shaded with chamois and edged carmine; very large, compact, globular flower; fragrant; late; vigorous habit, free bloomer, and exceptionally fine color, though in rainy seasons the buds sometimes fail to develop properly. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Claire Dubois (Crousse, 1886.)—Fine clear pink with glossy reflex; very large globular flower, very full, convex, petals incurved; fragrant; lasts well as a cut flower; vigorous, a good bloomer and fine variety. \$1.50 each.

Couronne d'Or (Calot, 1873.)—Snowy white with yellow reflex, some central petals edged and flaked carmine, golden stamens showing through and lighting up the flower; very large, imbricated, ball shaped bloom; very late; vigorous growth, strong stems; excellent. 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Delicatissima.—Clear delicate pink; a good bud and large flowers borne on strong, healthy stems; very fragrant and free blooming; mid-season to late; vigorous, healthy grower and a good cut flower variety. Very similar to *Floral Treasure*. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Dequeslin.—Dark lilac-crimson, full flower. 15c each, 70c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Dr. Bretonneau (Verdier, 1854).—Delicate silvery rose to silvery pink, tinted lilac and chamois, center tipped cream, large, full, exceedingly fragrant flower; late midseason; vigorous, good stems, free blooming, much used for cut flowers. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Dorchester (Richardson, 1870).—Hydrangea pink; large, full, compact, fragrant flower; late; rather dwarf but vigorous, compact growth with good foliage; blooms freely. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Due de Cazes.—Broad guard petals of lively carmine red, center rose and salmon; very fragrant; midseason; above medium size, a tall, strong grower and useful cut flower. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Duc de Wellington (Calot, 1859).—Broad white guard petals, center sulphur-white, narrow and very full; a large finely formed, fragrant, late midseason variety; tall, vigorous; blooms freely; an excellent cut flower. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Duchesse de Nemours (Calot, 1856).—Sulphur white with greenish reflex, becoming pure white; no crimson flecks; shapely bud, full, cup-shaped, fragrant bloom; growth strong, vigorous; blooms freely in clusters; one of the best late varieties. 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Excelsior (Terry).—Brilliant crimson; large symmetrical bloom; a good grower, one of the earliest crimsons, and a good lawn variety. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Festiva Maxima (Miellez, 1851).—Pure paper-white flaked with purplish-carmine on some of the inner petals. Large, rose-shaped bloom; very fragrant; early. Of vigorous growth, with long, heavy stems; one of the best commercial varieties, and indispensable in all collections. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Floral Treasure (Rosenfield, 1900).—Bright clear delicate pink, shading lighter at center; large and fragrant; free bloomer in clusters; vigorous, with good foliage; extensively used for cut flowers. Very similar to *Delicatissima*. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Gigantea.—Clear delicate pink, becoming silver tipped, with a silvery sheen; fragrant, very large, full flowers on long stems; among the earliest. A somewhat shy bloomer when first planted, but superb when established. 75c each.

Gloire de Chenonceaux (Mechin, 1880).—Large, full, satin pink flowers, lightly shaded white, guards streaked and center petals flaked with carmine; good growth, and blooms freely in clusters; one of the latest. 75c each.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900).—Blush pink guard petals with a distinct blush white collar, golden blush center, a few inner petals tipped and striped with light crimson. A large, delicately fragrant tri-color, its total effect being creamy-pink. Medium early, a good grower and free bloomer. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Grandiflora Rubra.—See *Marechal Vaillant*.

Grover Cleveland (Terry).—Large, compact, brilliant crimson flower, very full and finely fringed; late; a good keeper; color rich and glowing, without purple shading. \$1.00 each.

Humei (Anderson).—Clear cherry or rose pink, large, very full flower, with a pronounced cinnamon fragrance; very late. Growth strong, vigorous, with long stems; largely grown for cut flowers in some sections; a grand lawn variety. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.



DUC DE CAZES

James Vick (Terry).—Broad guard petals, very brilliant crimson; large; a free bloomer and medium strong grower; its brilliant color makes it a very attractive lawn or landscape variety. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Jenny Lind (Barr.).—Broad guard petals, bright silvery pink, silvery reflex; inner petals narrow, shaded with salmon and chamois, intermixed with narrow whitish petals; fragrant; midseason; a tall growing, free blooming, striking variety. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

La Tulipe (Calot, 1872).—Delicate rose becoming creamy-white, center petals tipped carmine, carmine tulip-like markings on outside of guard petals; a very large; fragrant, globular flower on long stems; late, and a vigorous grower; a fine delicate flower, good for all purposes. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

L'Esperance.—Beautiful rose pink of good size and form; full high tufted center; a very fragrant flower and one of the earliest *Chinen-sis* to bloom; strong, hardy, vigorous, and a profuse bloomer, hence an excellent cut flower variety. This and *Edulis superba* may prove identical. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Livingstone (Crousse, 1879).—A clear shade of pink with some central petals flecked with carmine; massive buds and flowers with wide petals; opens slowly; fragrant; vigorous growth, long, strong stems; a late, free bloomer. \$1.25 each.

Louis Van Houtte (Delache, 1854).—Fine bright violaceous red of dazzling effect, late midseason; a fine shaped bloom, excellent for landscape work. 40c each.

Madame Calot (Miellez, 1856).—Large, convex, very full bloom; white tinted flesh, becoming almost pure white, occasional crimson flecks on central petals; fine bud; and excellent cut flower or lawn variety; good growth. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Madame Chaumy (Calot, 1864).—Petals broad, soft pink shaded bright rose, clearer on base of petals, edges silvery; fragrant blooms open slowly and last well. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Madame de Verneville (Crousse, 1885.)—Very well formed compact blooms, literally packed with petals; very broad sulphur white guards, center rosy white with an occasional touch of carmine; delicate tea fragrance; indispensable. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Madame Ducel (Mechin, 1880.)—Perfectly formed globular bloom; bright silvery pink, tinted and marked with salmon, silvery reflex; petals as beautifully curled as in a chrysanthemum; very fragrant; midseason to late; excellent for all purposes. 75c each.

Marechal Vaillant (Calot, 1867.)—Blood red; one of the largest, of fine form; late; a good keeper, strong grower, and very showy flower. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Marie Jacquin (Verdier.)—Large globular bloom, creamy white tinted flesh. When fully open golden stamens are disclosed at the center, suggesting the name Water Lily Peony. This variety is usually classed as semi-double, but on well established plants which have received good culture the early blooms are almost full double, while on newly set plants they are often single, always pleasing. Of unusual shape and shade, a very free bloomer in clusters, and extra good for lawn or landscape planting. 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Marie Lemoine (Calot, 1869.)—A fine sulphur white flower lightly shaded pink and chamois, with an occasional carmine edge; fragrant; very large and compact on strong stems of medium length; blooms freely and very late; desirable for all purposes. 80c each, \$7.00 per 10.

Mons. Bellart (Delache, 1850.)—Bright purplish-crimson of medium to large size; a tall grower and profuse bloomer. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Mons. Jules Elie (Crousse, 1888.)—Glossy flesh pink, shaded deeper rose at base of petals, reflected silvery; very large, globular, imbricated flower on long, strong stems, fragrant; excellent for all purposes. \$1.00 each, \$9 per 10.

Myrtle (Terry.)—Light creamy rose, full double, of large size, blooming medium to late; good growth. One of Terry's best. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Nellie B. Beckett (Pleas.)—Very bright deep rose, often margined with white when full open, being broadly tipped pearl and striped with light rose; one of the latest to bloom. 30c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Phrynee (Guerin, 1850.)—A near approach toward yellow, guards flesh, center canary yellow with carmine flakes; medium to large flower, on long stems; medium to late; blooms freely over a long season. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Queen Emma.—Opens Salmon pink, tinted lilac, becoming bright pink with silvery edges; large and full, blooming early and very freely; fragrant; vigorous growth with long, strong stems, a good shipping variety, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

Queen Victoria (Synonym Whitleyi.)—Fine broad guard petals; opens flesh white, becoming white; large, full compact blooms on good stems; fragrant; medium early; a healthy plant with good foliage and a free bloomer. One of the leading cut flower varieties, especially for Decoration Day and storage purposes. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Reevesii.—Rosy flesh, tinted salmon and chamois when first opening; sometimes with a red blotch on center petals; of good size; medium late; growth upright with long, stems; blooms freely. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Reine Victoria.—Soft flesh color, clear, pale yellow center, with carmine spotted tuft; fragrant; a free bloomer of medium height, stiff stems. 20c each, \$1.25 per 10.



MARIE LEMOINE

Rosa Barry (Ellwanger.)—Pure white of large size in clusters; a favorite variety; much like Queen Victoria but late. 80c each, \$7.00 per 10.

Rosea Superba.—Brilliant deep pink, fine form, compact; above medium growth, quite long stems, late midseason. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Rubra Superba (Richardson, 1871.)—Deep glowing crimson with purple shading; very large and very full; fragrant; a vigorous grower with long, strong stems and a free bloomer; a desirable very late variety. 40c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Rubra Triumphans.—Rich purplish-crimson, satiny, with prominent yellow stamens; large and the earliest of its color; flowers freely on long stems. Its brilliancy always attracts attention. 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Theodore Roosevelt (Pleas.)—Light, soft rose; very large, solid bud; fragrant; midseason to late. The massive blooms are borne on long stems; a most robust plant with deep green foliage. 45c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Peonies to Color (Not equal to the choicest named varieties, but extra good value.) Mixed shades of red. 10c each, 80c per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color.—Shades of pink. 10c each, 70c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Peonies to Color.—Blush-white and light flesh. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

Peonies Mixed.—Mixed colors. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Officinalis or Early Flowering Peonies

Officinalis Alba or **Mutabilis.**—Large, light pink, finishing ivory. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Officinalis Rosea.—Deep purplish rose of large size and good form. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Officinalis Rubra.—The old-fashioned deep crimson peony (piney), very early and therefore much used for cut flowers and landscape work. 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

We have other varieties of Peonies we do not catalogue. If there is any particular variety you wish, write us. Perhaps we can supply it. We have quite a complete collection.

The Iris (Greek, Rainbow)

THE peculiar charm and beauty of the Iris is proverbial. Their grand and royal colors make them invaluable in herbaceous borders, along walks and drives, for massing on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing, both on account of their perfect hardiness and easy culture, and for their lavish wealth of bloom. The German Iris precede and bloom with the Peonies, Japanese Iris follow Peonies and precede Hydrangea Hills of Snow.

German Iris succeed in partial shade but produce their best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil—will grow almost anywhere—but do best in a well drained, rich loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry localities. The beauty of their form and texture with the delicacy and wide range of colors has given them the name, "Orchid of the Garden."

Japanese Iris should be planted in full sun. Naturalized along the borders of streams or ponds where their beauty is reflected in the mirror below, they are very effective. Contrary to a quite general belief, they do not require such a situation. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, will produce flowers of wonderful size. While they do not demand it to give good results, they reach their highest development if well watered just before and during the blooming period. Water should not stand on the roots during winter.

German Iris (Fleur de Lis)

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate. 50 of a variety at 100 rate.

Celeste.—Standing petals pale lavender, falling petals deeper; fragrant; mid-season, tall. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Dalmatica.—A fine clear shade of lavender; very large flowers; very tall, fragrant; midseason. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Florentina.—Medium tall; white, with faint suggestion of lavender tint; large and fragrant. 25c each.

Harlequin Milanais.—Standing petals white, flaked violet; falling petals rich violet reticulated with white; large, fragrant, orchid-like flowers; blooms freely; tall; midseason. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$5.00 per 100.

Madame Chereau.—Petals peculiarly twisted and crimped; white, elegantly frilled with violet; slightly fragrant; one of the tallest, with large, very beautiful blooms. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Mozart.—Standing petals bronze fawn; falling petals purple-fawn, netted white. 10c each, 50c per 10, \$3.00 per 100.

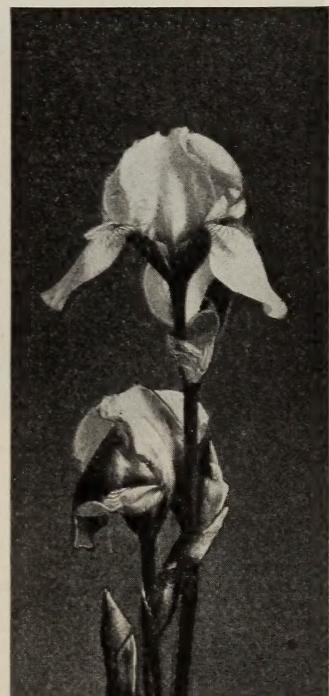
Queen of May.—Very distinct in color; standing petals lilac-pink, falling petals, lilac blended in white, the total effect being almost pink, a large, fine, very fragrant flower blooming mid-season; tall. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$7.00 per 100.

San Souci.—Standing petals golden yellow, falling petals yellow veined with crimson-brown; one of the brightest yellows; fragrant; medium height; a very profuse bloomer, beginning early and continuing late. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Sapho.—Standing petals deep violet blue, falling dark velvety royal purple; large, fragrant; tall; early. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.

Speciosa.—Standing petals lavender-purple, falling petals dark reddish-purple; fragrant; blooms freely; late. 10c each, 60c per 10, \$4.00 per 100.

German Iris to Color.—Shades of light blue and yellow, 5c each, 40c per 10, \$3.00 per 100.



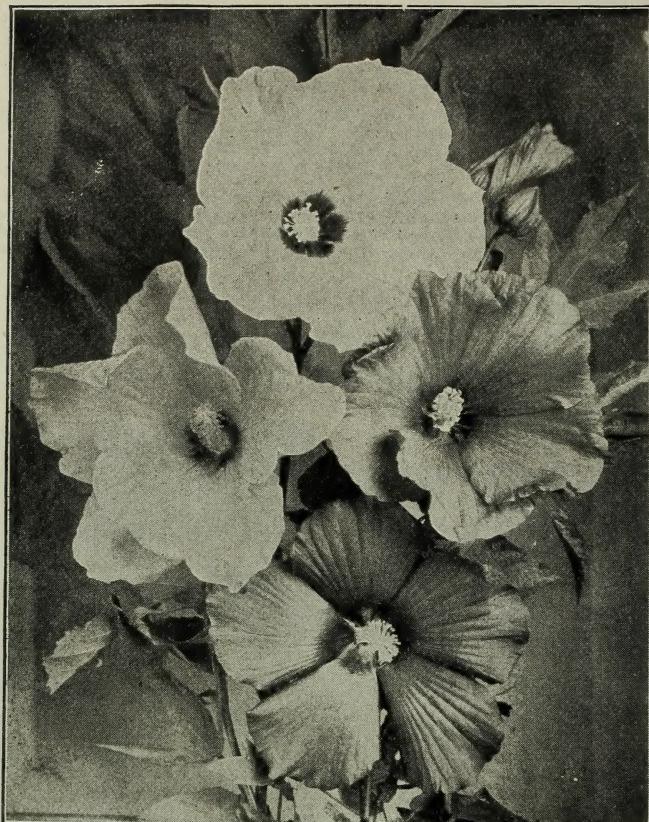
GERMAN IRIS
The "Orchid of the Garden."

Japanese Iris

Japanese Iris are one of the most important hardy garden plants. The foliage is tall, narrow, and blade-like, stems slender and graceful with several buds to the stem. They differ from the rest of the family in the flatness of the flower, delicate shades of color, size of flower and breadth of petal. The blooms are very large and showy, exquisite combinations of color from snowy-white to deepest blue-black, through light blue, rosy shades, rich violet, royal purple, etc., often with a gold blotch and markings so delicate and complicated as to be impossible to adequately describe. Our collection is strictly select. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

Miscellaneous Herbaceous and Perennial Plants

Including Hardy Lilies for the Open Ground



Mallow Marvels Bloom from July to October.

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).—An old-time favorite, rich in sentiment and associations, with large, deep rosy-red, heart-shaped flowers, nodding in graceful, drooping racemes. It is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy garden, and useful in shaded situations. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Cornflower or Stokes' Astor.—Of low growth, an excellent border or rockery plant, thriving in any soil; from summer until frost the plants are covered with clusters of broad, lavender-blue flowers. 20c each, 3 for 50c.

Hibiscus Crimson Eye.—Its large, showy, creamy-white flowers with a crimson eye are borne very freely in late summer on plants 3 to 5 feet tall; succeeds in any sunny position but best in a damp place. 15c each, 70c per 10.

Hollyhock.—An old garden favorite, effective in the herbaceous border or among shrubbery for its tall spikes of single and double flowers. Strong plants for blooming next summer, mixed colors single and double. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Goldenrod.—Of easiest culture, improving under garden cultivation, the Goldenrod is one of the glories of autumn. Selected plants 15c each, 2 for 25c, \$1.00 per 10.

A GARDEN is incomplete without at least a portion of these plants to welcome the return of spring with their wealth of flowers and foliage. An abundance of flowers is secured with very little expenditure. They increase in size from year to year, and of such easy culture, and thrive in almost any soil. While requiring little care, as they are to remain in one position for a number of years, it is well to spade the ground to a depth of one or two feet, preferably two, apply a liberal quantity of well rotted manure, and mix thoroughly.

Lilies once established, require little care. While a few varieties, such as the Tiger, may do well in a heavy soil, the larger number prefer a moist, light, rich soil intermixed with sand and gravel, one from which any excess of moisture runs off. Manure, particularly if fresh, must not come in contact direct with the bulb. If well composted it may be placed within reach of the rootlets, the bulb being placed with sand or leaf mold around it; or it may be applied as a mulch to be carried down by the rains. As a rule lilies do best planted at a considerable depth, say about three times the length of the bulb.

Five of a variety at the 10 rate, less at the each rate; 100 rate on application.

Mallow Marvels

Mallow Marvels.—Immense flowers from eight to ten inches in diameter, in fiery crimson, rich blood-red and shell-pink. Their great beauty is indescribable. Mallow Marvels surpass all other perennials in profusion of bloom, in flowering propensities and brilliancy of color. From July until October frosts arrive, the flowers continue to appear in profusion. Absolutely hardy, the Mallow Marvels have been tested and are thriving in Canada and in the mountain portions of the Northern States, as successfully as Georgia and Florida. Of herbaceous character. They come up year after year under varied conditions. Excellent to plant with Peonies.

Two-year plants, to bloom the first summer, separate colors, red, pink and white. 60c each, 3 for \$1.70, 5 for \$2.50.

Christmas Rose (*Helleborus*).—A valuable hardy plant, yielding a profusion of beautiful white flowers, two or three inches across in very early spring. They bloom before the Jonquils and very often through the snow. Give them good soil in a semi-shaded situation. 40c each. Postpaid 50c each.

Shasta Daisy.—A strong growing, vigorous plant with large, showy, daisy-like flowers, white with golden center, blooming profusely throughout summer and autumn. 20c each, 3 for 50c.

Violet, Sweet Russian.—The hardiest of violets; deep, rich blue; fragrant; a strong grower. You will have no trouble to grow this variety, as it grows everywhere. 15c each, \$1.25 per 10.

Violet, Common Wild.—An excellent variety for naturalizing. 10c each, 60c per 10.

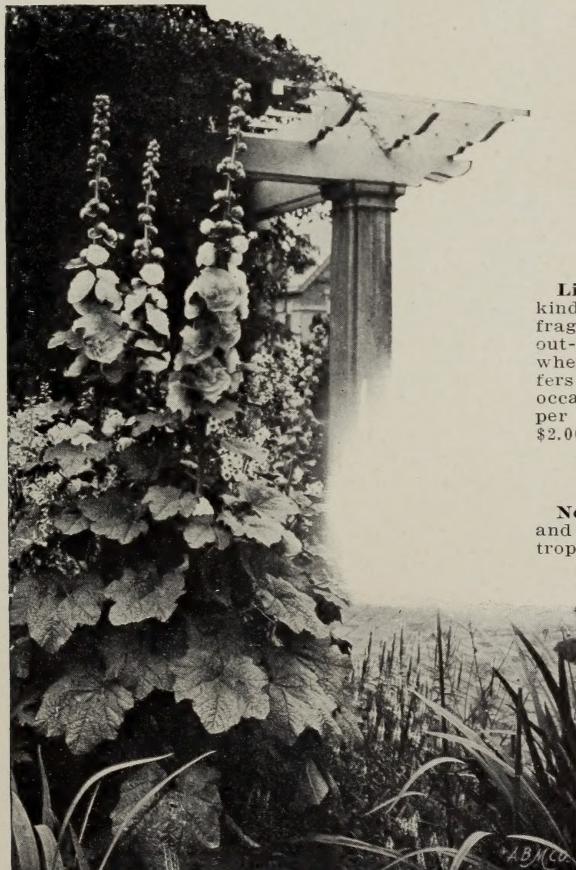
Ascension, Madonna or St. Joseph Lily (thick petaled.) (*Lilium candidum*)—One of the most ornamental and popular. The flowers are immense, snow white, 4 to 5 inches long, very fragrant, and borne on stems 3 to 4 feet high. The best pure white, hardy lily. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Lemon Lily (*Hemerocallis flava*)—Flowers fragrant, clear yellow, 3 to 4 inches across, produced very freely in early summer. 20c each, \$1.50 per 10.

Tiger Lily (*Lilium tigrinum*)—Bright orange-scarlet flowers in large clusters on stems 2 to 5 feet high. It lives and thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 10c each, 70c per 10.

Tiger Lily, Double.—A variety of the above with showy double flowers. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

Orange Day Lily (*Hemerocallis fulva*)—The tawny orange flowers, with wavy margins, are produced very freely in late summer on stems 3 to 4 feet tall. Grows luxuriantly in almost any garden soil, in moist places, and in partial shade, soon forming large clumps. Single and double. 10c each, 60c per 10.



The Tall Spikes of Hollyhock are very Effective.



ASCENSION LILY

The Best Pure White Hardy Lily

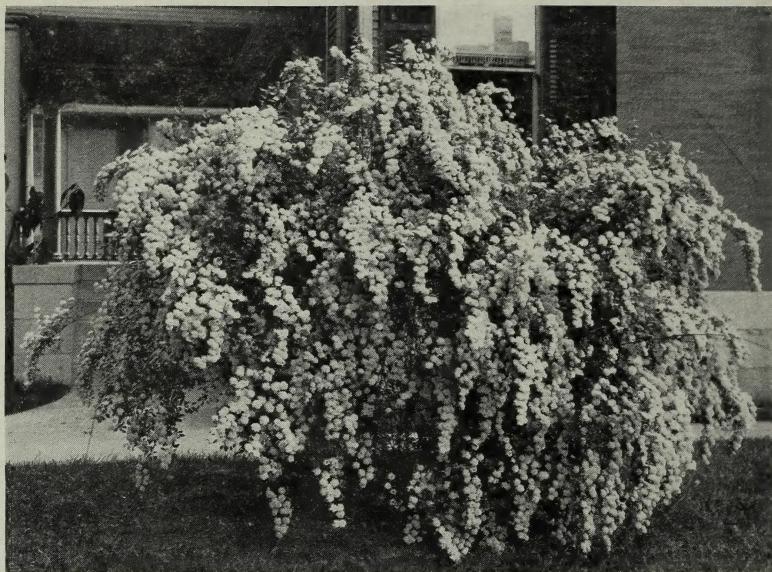
Lily of the Valley.—Will thrive in almost any kind of soil and throw up its beautiful modest, fragrant, white bells in slender racemes in the out-of-the-way nooks, shady spots and corners where bolder plants would scorn to bloom. Prefers partial shade, and should be transplanted occasionally. Pips, 5c each, 40c per 10, \$2.50 per 100; clumps for immediate effect, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Hardy Water Lilies

Nelumbium speciosum.—Its superb flowers and magnificent foliage produce a splendid subtropical effect. Blooms rose colored at the tips, creamy white at the base of the petals; exquisitely fragrant. 80c each; \$7.00 per 10.

Nymphaea tuberosa Richardsoni.—Flowers pure white and quite double, the petals more or less fluted in the center. The sepals and outer petals drooping and forming a perfect globe giving it a peony-like shape. Grand. 70c each, \$6 per 10.

Nymphaea, Choice Hybrids, Mixed.—Composed of unnamed hybrids among which are large flowered plants in shades of rose, pink, flesh and some fine white, also miniature flowered ones. 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI
A Perfect Fountain of White in May or June.

Spirea Van Houttei; Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath.—Beautiful at any season, when in bloom in early to late spring it is a complete fountain of white flower wreaths on gracefully arching branches. The foliage is a pleasing, dark green, bluish beneath, coloring beautifully in autumn. It makes an excellent informal hedge, and a fine specimen plant. Withal a grand shrub and worthy of extensive planting. You can have them blooming the first season if you plant early.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Specimen Plants	\$1.00		
4 to 5 feet .....	.50	\$4.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.30	2.50	15.00
2 to 3 feet .....	.25	2.00	12.00
18 to 24 inch .....	.20	1.50	10.00

See page 25 for other varieties.

Wild Bros. Nursery Co. - **Sarcoxie, Mo.**